AR SCHOOL BOOKS,

age. By the Rev. R. By the Author of N PERKINS & MARVIN

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READING BOOKS.

, being Murray's Bender, a

J. L. Blake, 12mn.

Vo. 33--Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1075.

JOSEFH TRACY, EDITOR.

Religious.

PREACHING TO THE INSANE.

eeply interesting experiment of preach-e msane the gospel of Him who was to iding-place from the wind, and a covert hiding-piace from the Arintania a covert, ge tempest," has been fairly tried in the Asylum attached to the Edinburgh Workhouse. The result is detailed in get recently submitted to the managers chaplain, from which we make the folextracts, earnestly recommending their to all who are connected with similar

inations.
In general from forty to forty-five of the itents attend divine service. Their conduct the chapel might indeed afford a salutary son to many in the possession of all their dities. To these poor manines it is no light, ding, or matter-of-form business to engage in service of their God. Disposed to look for the following property of the following rence instead of affection from their fel-eatures, and cut off from the business and cent enjoyments of time, many of them go to ensure the enjoyments of time, many of them go to ensure the enjoyments of them go there is a friend whom adversity cannot there is a blessed Redeemer, who visits the apartment into which the parent or

apartment into which the parents anot, often dares not, enter. duties of the Sabbath have (by their admission) occupied many a thought dur-ne preceding week. When engaged in these beir cares and sorrows are for a time of, and even the most wretched manon on, and even the most wretened man-by their deportment, the soothing effects iglous feeling. After leaving the chapel, thes of the morning form the subject of restion during the rest of the day; and

nonsheard in happier scenes are remembed and compared with that delivered to them their chaplain.

Formerly (partly perhaps on account of the counding stillness,) the Subbath appeared to state of the same and folded hands, testified how much be loved his brethren, his kinsmen, according to the flesh, and how strong his desire was that scale might be saved. To the last, the same Formerly (partly perhaps on account of the ounding stillness,) the Subbath appeared to be most disturbed day of the week; ever the weeks ever the weeks ever the most peaceful, and evidently the most phulu to the patients.

On different occasions individuals returned, the time after having been discharged, resture after having a peaceful hour, forgetfulness of their sorrows, and, by hereafter having a peaceful hour, forgetfulness of their sorrows, and, by hereafter having a peaceful hour, forgetfulness of their sorrows, and, by hereafter having a peaceful hour, forgetfulness of their sorrows, and, by hereafter having a peaceful hour, forgetfulness of their sorrows, and, by hereafter having a peaceful hour, forgetfulness of their sorrows.

On different occasions individuals returned, it time after having been discharged, resting permission again to join in worship their former partners in affliction; and eral who either met the chaplain by accident, called upon kins, have testified, in the strong-terms, the happiness they enjoyed when rounding the family altar during their days darkness.

"The foregoing general statements might be liberat to prove the benefit which the insane riverform religious exercises, but a more minute count may, perhaps, be desired of a field but tely opened through Christian benevolence, o gratify such a wish, the following facts may stated, illustrative of the conduct of the insane in the chapel, and of the effects produced on them by the worship of God.

"On one occasion, in the middle of the ser-

them by the worship of Go.l.
On one occasion, in the middle of the sera man subject to epilepsy sunk to the
doin frightful convulsions. If any fear
religious instruction, and meth what delight they would
have joined the multitude that kept the solemn
boly day. They now receive the wished-for
religious instruction, and meet in their solitary
entertained lest others might have been mansion to worship him who is not confined to the temples made with men's hands; and highly do they seem to value the blessed privileges. May meral restless and troublesome, voluntarily and removed the unhappy man. Whenever door was closed, the rest prepared again to the with unshaken composure.

"At another time, the boys belonging to the sarity Workhouse, who led the singing, stopped tune, discharging in the most becoming more the duties of precentor, and, it ought be added, evidently much to the satisfaction the congregation.

"Extract of a letter from Rev. Joseph Lane, Agent of Home Missions in Kentucky, to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, dated July 13, 1836.

egation. n in early life had been a precentor;

is the congregation.

The man in early life had been a precentor; this conduct on this occasion was so unlike general behavior, that it might have sed astanishment had not instances of equal posure been witnessed every day. Patients, of during the week, never remain in one sition, or even quiet, for five minutes at a left from morning till evening, join, when it Bibles are placed in their hands, in the vices of the Sabbath with a steadiness and terence that, but for their appearance and duct on other occasions, might well cause white of their actual insanity to be entertained. The oisters were regularly present at worther at all times, excited; the other was a or hopeless idiot, conscious of little more an incre existence. The attention of the wick is destinated in the latter, during sermon, was truly seriance that dit is a lamentable truth, that the destitution is increasing rather than diministriance to the latter, during sermon, was truly seriance with the destitution is increasing rather than diministrial to the latter, during sermon, was truly seriance.

ome extinct. And it is a lamentable truth, that former to the latter, during sermon, was truly affecting; she watched every movement of her countenance, seeming to live for her alone. When any remark was made pleasing to her was mind, if a manusatury spile and her is the descrete having converted with the description. mind look, she had her reward; the hope of imig look, she had her reward; the hope of er days again visited her; and, anxious that restained the service, to the chaplain's desk, at the observations. 'She is much better to-Do you not think she is more animated? Do you not think she is more animated? Still it may be asked, does it become the minimum steroid what you were saying. I hope will soon be well; as for myself, I am merewift soon be well; as for a momentary sm

ers: the

opping here on her account.' after the introduction of divine bordy after the introduction of divine admitted that slavery is a sore evil in the land, see, Mr. Johnston, who had been repeat-but this should be regarded as an additional reason why the gospel should be preached, and its hallowed influences disseminated, in order to its hallowed influences disseminated, in order to and how far it was possible to secure the instance to a lengthened address, in order to not the instance to a lengthened address, and the instance of the inst

About two years ago, a patient expressed self pleased with the view which had been ser pieases with the view which had been an of a text, principally on account of the ct which he hoped it would produce upon whom he described as in a state of despair, e chaplain, it need scarcely be said, lost no a in conversing with the unhappy man in chaplain, it need scarcely be said, lost no in conversing with the unhappy man in seate of despart, the conversing with the unhappy man in severe of the friendly maniac, who listened to the friendly maniac, who listened to the deepest interest to every remark, and ravored in the most affectionate manner, to row the load that pressed upon the troubled. The object of his care was snothed, and pleasing to add, finally left the Asylum, the dof hetter hopes.

Another patient, who was visited by severed the first of God. While strength remained, he is eof God. While strength remained, he sever absent from the chapel, and even thaving been confined to bed during the

and the strength remained, he things undesirable and forbidding in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things interesting and encouraging. * * * I beg you will answer this, and let me know whether you can help me in obtaining men, and thus giving an impulse to Home Missions in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things interesting and encouraging. * * * I beg you will answer this, and let me know whether you can help me in obtaining men, and thus giving an impulse to Home Missions in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things interesting and encouraging. * * * I beg you will answer this, and let me know whether you can help me in obtaining men, and thus giving an impulse to Home Missions in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things interesting and encouraging. * * * I beg you will answer this, and let me know whether you can help me in obtaining men, and thus giving an impulse to Home Missions in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things interesting and encouraging. * * * I beg you will answer this, and let me know whether you can help me in obtaining men, and thus giving an impulse to Home Missions in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things interesting and encouraging. * * * I beg you will answer this, and let me know whether you can help me in obtaining men, and thus giving an impulse to Home Missions in Kentucky, there are on the other hand, many things in the present and there are on the other hand, many things in the case of the present and the present

In another occusion, after divine service, On another occusion, after divine service, chaplain was requested to visit an aged ann, one of his hearers, who had been an age of the Asylum for the lengthened term wenty years: her case had been a bad one, the bed of death, however, shows the services of the perishing millions of the west has been of the fairth an impression on the heart even of Christians wenty years: her case had been a bad one, the bed of death, however, shows resembled to the case of t

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

of the change that had taken place in the house.

Formerly, said she, the Sabbath was the same as any other day, hie joyful message of salvation never reached us; now we have the word in proached every Sabbath, and even on the bed of sickness I can hear the glad tidings of peace. (Her apartment was separated from the change individual lived for nearly three weeks the interview just described. To the close of life she manifested the patience and holy confidence of the dying Christian. Only once her mind appeared to be a little disturbed, whether in consequence of a well known prejudent in control of the peculiar character of the term in consequence of a well known prejudent in the ministry of able, and devoted servants the moral whether in consequence of a well known prejudent in the ministry of able, and devoted servants the moral whether in consequence of a well known prejudent in the ministry of able, and devoted servants the moral whether it is usually appropriated by the house, the writer of this article does not know, as, without asking any questions, he entered the central banes and such that we report the sate word and the distinct of the known and the day of the charge the normal was asked from the sate that they control they be a fairly beneficiaries as hat into or apportunity to examine the schedule, so as either to confirm or contradict the statements of Mr. Jessup. What was said or that subject, was an during the past year.

It is the fairly that the Boards of the Church ought to her fairly kind punctually, the punctually as a life from the Board and the form that subject, was an always that we report the schedule, so as either to confirm or contradict the statements of Mr. Jessup. What was said or that subject, was an always asked for the sate was a large number who received in druing the past year.

It is find the charge the chief from the Board and the described from the schedule, so as either to confirm or contradict the statements of Mr. Jessup. What was said or that subject, was an always the

holy confidence of the dying Christian. Only once her mind appeared to be a little disturbed, whether in consequence of a well known prejudice, or on account of the peculiar character of the house, the writer of this article does not know, as, without asking any questions, he endeavored to banish the painful feeling. The circumstance alluded to was this:—Her situation seemed to cause her some uncasiness, for she expressed regret that the soul was leaving the body in a state of confinement. In a moment, however, she recovered her composure, and exclaimed. 'How can I complain, who have been a great sinner, when I think of the sufferings of my sinless Redeemer?'

"The last case which will be mentioned is that of a converted Jew.

"The expression of this man's countenance indicated perpetual grief, His was indeed a broken and to all appearance a contrite spirit. During divine service, his weeping eyes were constantly fixed upon the preacher—not a word seemed to escape him. When the words were those of comfort, or declaratory of God's goodness, and of the Saviour's love to fallen man, a smile of delight proved the grateful feelings of his

and burnish their armor, and plunge into the thickest of the battle with the resolution to seize the laurels of victory or die on the field, would yet accomplish great things for Zion. They are doing little for Christ in New England; nor could they do more for him at the west, unless a change of circumstances should contribute to remodel their methods of preaching and of intercourse with men. Unless a man is willing to throw his own soul into the work of the Lord, and labor in any way, and every way for the salvation of souls, as Providence may direct; unless he is willing to face contempt,

"The number of candidates enrolled as connected with many of the larger Institutions is greater than the actual number now present, at these Institutions. The reason of this is generally explained in the column headed Remarks. But it sometimes arises from the habit of considering the candidate as attached to the Institution at which he had been studying, until he is reported as having joined another.

In some cases where the candidates enrolled as connected with many of the larger Institutions is greater than the actual number now present, at these Institutions. The reason of this is generally explained in the column headed Remarks. But it sometimes arises from the habit of considering the candidate as attached to the Institution at which he had been studying, until he is reported as having joined another.

In some cases where the caudidate is marked "not reported" he is under the caucidate is marked another. In some cases where the caudidate is marked to the lost of the column headed Remarks. smile of delight proved the grateful feelings of his heart. When any allusion was made, either in the address or prayer, to those from whom he had

A very unprovoked attack has been made on the General Assembly's Board of Education by the Editor of the Boston Recorder, in his paper.

Mr. J. said he would be glad to have those the Editor of the Boston Recorder, in his paper of the 8th inst., in which he also gives further publicity to the incorrect statement of the Editor of the New York Evangelist of the 2d inst., in regard to what passed in the Assembly at Pittsburgh between Mr. Jessup and myself in relation to our Board. It is strongly insimuated by the Editor of the Boston Recorder, that the funds of the Boston Recorder, that is suggested to us that we should mutate the American Education Society, "by giving the number of beneficiaries, the names of the semi-naries where they study, the number of benefic." find no evidence that such details have been given by the American Education Society. Anothing like it is found in either of the two last reports of the Society. But we have given in the schedule laid before the Assembly, all the schedule laid before the Assembly, all the usual that the schedule laid before the Assembly, all the schedule laid before the Assembly, all the grant that they have all been uncould ask. And this is one of the special reasonable for the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board that they have all been under the care of the Board. ons why we prefer ecclesiastical supervision, dropped for various reasons.

2. 65 entered as not reported. In some cases

sons why we prefer ecclesiastical supervision, because the Church has a right to demand these details, that they may be perfectly satisfied that the funds are judiciously expended.

I should not have noticed this gratuitous assault upon the Board of a Church, with which the Editor of the Recorder has no right to interfere, but because it was connected with the notes taken at Pittsburgh by the Editor of the New York Evangelist, and published in that paper of the 2d inst. It is as follows:

"Mr. Jessup moved the following resolution, "Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, whenever he shall present an annual report, shall submit also for the use and inspection of the Assaubly a complete list of the names of the beneficiaries to whom pecuniary aid has been paid during the year, also the amount paid to each, whether by the Board directly, or by a Presbytery or Auxiliary Society; also the institutions at which the young men have pursued their studies, it being understood that the same is not to be published.

"Mr. J. said a similar vote was passed last year in reference to the report of this year, and the requirement, he was glad to sax, had been serveral of them received aid during the year.

6. "Deceased." Alas this is also true, and several of them received aid during the year.

wear in reference to the report of this year, and the requirement, he was glad to say, had been fully complied with; and its importance was so obvious that he wished the regulation to be permanent. While he was up, and as an addition—were taken up so late in the year, that their days of February 1900. Memoir of February 200 Memoir of February decrease having occurred principally obvious t al reason for the resolution, he would advert to some particulars which had been gathered from an examination of the shedule that had been laid on the table by the Secretary.

"It appears from the report of the Board, the therefore the formula to the state of the s

while many are running away on account of slavery, and other evils which exist among us.
Still it may be asked, does it become the minister of the gospel to flee, because he finds any particular evils to prevail around him? It is admitted that slavery is a sore evil in the land; but this about he geografied as an additional that the number of beneficiaries reported is six hundred and eight, and from an examination of the schedule it would seem that one hundred and ninely-six of these had received no pecuniary aid during the year, leaving only four the fact that the reports of Auxiliaries were so defective in regard to the names of those lithe defective in regard to the names of those lihundred and tweeke young men actually assisted by the Board. Of the whole six hundred
and eight, it appears that twenty have been
tropped; entered as not reported, sixty-fiee;
absent from study, thirty-eight; aid withdrawn
from sixteen; given up study, eighteen; deceased, eight; names only reported, without any
remark of any kind, twenty-four; licensed to
preach, six; utors in College, two; employed
board have been appointed Tutors during the
preach, six; utors in College 1. absent from study, thirty-eight; aid withdrawn from sixteen; given up study, eighteen; deceased, eight; names only reported, without any two of the Candidates under the care of the Board have been appointed Tutors during the year.

10. "Employed in the office of the Board reported, with the office of the Board reported in the office of the Board."

That is also true, but he receives aid regular to the care of the Board. the list of beneficiaries. It also appears, that there are forty-nine beneficiaries at Princeton who have received aid. Mr. J. said be would inquire now of the Secretary whether any portion of the funds said to have been received from the Board, was derived from the income of the Princeton scholarships."

"Mr. M Farland said it was Board had and the said to have been received the list of Candidates, as Mr. Jessup might have seen if he had taken the said to have been received the list of Candidates, as Mr. Jessup might have seen if he had taken the said to have seen the had taken the said true, but he received the had taken the said true, but he received had he had taken the said true, but he had taken the had taken the said true, but he had taken the had taken the had taken the said true, but had taken the had "I came from New England and commenced iny agency about a year since, and have become very much interested in my field of labor. ""
I have an organization formed by which I hope to necomplish something for our cause; and shall have a good prospect of success, if I shall be able to secure the labors of a few judicious and efficient ministers. Such is the present state of things in Kentucky, and such the state of feeling that hy obtaining a few mean lean

"Mr. M Farland said there was some great the Board. errors in the statements made, but he was not prepared at the moment to give the requisite explanations, but would take pains to look into the matter and make it all satisfactory before

vants of God. And such men there are; too few certainly, but enough to change the moral aspects of thousands of square miles of our country, if their energies could be brought into action and wisely directed.

3. There are many unemployed ministers in New England; some of them are indeed far advanced in years, and others are bowed down with infirmities; but there are others still, who, if they would cease to "confer with flesh and blood," and burnish their armor, and plunge into the thickest of the battle with the resolution to soize the laurels of victory or die on the field, would yet

for the salvation of souls, as Providence may direct; unless he is willing to face contempt,—in others he is not reported by the Principal mid poverty, and violence, relying only on the promised support of his Lord and Master, he had better turn himself to the culture of the ground, or the workshop of the mechanician, than attempt to preach the gospel, either in Kentucky or Massachusetts. Drones in the ministry are nuisances every where.

4. Will any devoted man respond to the call of God uttered by the pen of brother Lane, and go without delay to the west? If so, let him say it.

From the Prochymenian.

there were errors in these statements, uninten-ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF EDUCATION, tional no doubt, but calculated to make an inju-

6. "Deceased." Alas this is also true, and

s. "Licensed to preach 6." All that is no

Board had nothing to do with the Princeton scholarships."

"Mr. Jessup said he was satisfied on that mistake into which he had fallen, that all the It was then stated by me, that most of Mr. under our care received aid from the funds of the Board. Mr. J. said he had taken the im-

the close of the session."

"Mr. Jeans satisfactory before "Mr. Jeans said his only object was truth, and he would gladly furnish the Secretary with his notes, and render any other assistance in his power."

"Subsequently, Mr. M'Farland made some explanations, which we did not hear, but which his notes, and remer any other assistance in his power."

"Subsequently, Mr. M'Farland made some explanations, which we did not hear, but which, as we understood, anothered to little more than a statement, that the Secretary had been so short a time in office he did not know how so many men came to be on the list who received no aid, and he had not had time nor opportunity to examine the schedule, so as either to confirm or contradict the statements of Mr. Jeswenty years: her case had been a bad one, the bed of death, however, she was restored the full possession of reason. After joyfully have never yet been felt as they ought to be lecoming her visiter, she expressed in the st grateful terms her happiness on account of the full possession of reason. The impression intended to be made by the st grateful terms her happiness on account of the series of the statements of Mr. Jesting or contradict the statements of M

Philipdelphia, July 27th, 1836.
[It is expected that, as an act of justice, the Editors of the New York Evangelist and the Boston Recorder will insert this explanation.]

WHAT CHRISTIAN WILL DO LIKEWISE?

Mr. J. H. an aged man in G-, Ohio, had en for several years a Tract visitor, when he resolved to collect the Tracts that had been distributed, and supply a neighboring township, of which, in 1834, he visited every family, not one of whom, after his explanations, refused a Tract. Encouraged, and moved by a view of their spiritual wants, he commenced with 1835, to visit every family in the township and supply them with Tracts once in two months. He found 100 persons who professed religion, that were being in order of converging the distribution. were living in neglect of some of its plain duties, Forty-five family altars were erected during the year, around which the morning and evening secrifice is offered. Three day-schools have been established, making four in all; besides two flourishing Sabbath Schools; two Female prayer-meetings; two maternal Associations, and a Temperance. Society, embracing all the township except three families; and forty-four within the year profess to have found Christ. In view of this success, this aged Christian has requested and been gratuitously supplied with requested and been gratutously supplied with Tracts, that he may in like manner visit other townships now very destitute of the means of grace, believing that God will still bless such efforts in the conversion of sinners to himself. Question.—Suppose one Christian in every congregation should thus labor, how nearly would it double the efficiency of the whole Church of Christ? Who is responsible for such

Church of Christ? Who is responsible for such labors? "Lord, is it I?"

AVigilant Tract Distributer .- To Mr. J-

number of beneficiaries, the names of the semistrates where they study, the number of beneficiaries where they study, the number of beneficiaries in each, the amount of appropriations at each seminary, the amount of carnings by beneficiaries at each seminary, and the like. I would remark that the original paper consistency of the seminary, and the like. I would remark that the original paper constitution in the seminary of the cers and passengers on steam, canni, and other houts—teachers and pupils of new Sabbath Schools in different parts of the country,—Af-rican Sabbath Schools, and an African Temperance Society of 120 members—detachments of United States troops stationed at, or passing through the city-inmates of State's prison and county jails—on his own journies—the poor lad or family on the road-side or mountain top, stage drivers, waiters, hostlers, &c.—country merchants and others, passing the Sabbath at

where the candidate is studying had failed to eport him.

3. "Absent from Study, 38." This is true, hey are absent by permission, to earn something in addition to what they receive of the Royal to enable them to go on with their studies. especially, to read, reflect, and give their hearts to God. One farmer said his children at home regularly waited for his return, and would not go to rest till the Tract he carried them was read. A clergyman gives most hearty thanks for Tracts in his three congregations and four for Tracts in his three congregations and four Sabbath Schools. To persons in manufactories, Tracts given on Saturday evening have furnished on the day following a rich repast. One neighborhood, where are many colliers, through a blessing on Tract distributions and other means, have a flourishing Sabbath School; almost all attend public worship, and now a new church is greeted.

Besides these labors, this brother has sold duty, circulated a great number of Temperance documents, &c. He says, "My means are not large; I do a good deal of business for a retail merchant, yet I find time, and that too, with-out much if any injury to my business, to do something for the good cause." At his request, 50,000 pages more have just been granted that

may continue the work. Let every Christian ask himself, What am I doing by such means to bless my dying fellow-men to whom God is giving access, as I am rapidly speeding my way to eternity?

ONE STEP FARTHER.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH .- " Without going into very minute calculations," says the Ohio Observer as quoted by the Landmark of July 16, "we hazard nothing in saying that not one fourth part of the population of the Reserve are habitual attendants on public worship. How then can it be expected that the Sabbath will be much respected when as Sabbath will be much respected when a nances are so extensively disregarded? Strict attendence on public worship, and the right observance of the Sabbath, are intimately connected. The one will not be maintained out the maintenance of the other. herefore that more attention will be given to

heretore that more attention will be given to he subject of public worship." "Right;" says the Recorder quoted as above, the voluntary neglect of public worship is Sabbath breaking, the very worst thing about Sabbath breaking. Every movement for pro-moting the observance of the Sabbath which does not recognize this truth—though it may be right in Itself, and even important as a system of means,—is vitally defective, and must fail of of means,—so vitany defective, and must rain of success. An attempt to promote the observ-ance of the Sabbath, without promoting public worship, what is it, but an attempt to promote the observance of the Sabbath, without prom ting that in which its right observance 'Remember the Sabbath day.' What does that word ' keep it holy.' mean when applied to that which has no moral

Right, say we, so far as it goes; but go one step farther. They that worship God should worship him in spirit and in truth. And every man ought to know that he does not observ the Sabhath aright, that he does not remember

it to keep it hely, until he reaches this point.

The great object of the Sabbath is not to keep
nen from labor or diversion. So that public
restraint in this resmect is not a due observance. of the Sabbath. The great object of the Sab-

course duly observe the Sabbath. The Sabbath has higher aims; it is the day, and the house of God is the place pre-eminently, for transacting the concerns of an immortal existence. All the forms of observance are mere appendages to this great object. And this should be kept in view in all the movements to promote the due observance of the Sabbath.

We have thought sometimes, that those who undertake to preserve the Sabbath from desecration, speak, and write, and act too much as if restraining labor or recreation on that day, or of inducing people to visit the house of God at the season of worship, were all the object and end of the Sabbath. And we have been led to question sometimes whether the small

and end of the S. bbath. And we have been led to question sametimes whether the small degree of success which has attended efforts of this kind, may not be ascribed to this cause. The standard is too low; the aim is not sufficiently elevated; the ladder is too short. Should we not go one step further, and distinctly bring to view the idea that all our efforts to restrain people on the Sabbath, and to induce them to attend public worship, are designed to promote their salvation, and will be of no avail if they fall short of this object? W.Il men ever duly observe the Sabbath, till they are sincere spiritual worshippers of the only living and true ual worshippers of the only living and true God?—Hartford, (Ct.) Watchman.

HOLY AND PROFITABLE SAYINGS.

Taken from a broad sheet in the British Museum, da-ted London; printed for D. M., 1678. We should always abbor sin, more in regard that it is hateful to God, than because it is hurt-

Let, O Lord! the great change be wrought in us, before the great change come upon us.

If we cannot make others better, it should be our special care that others should not make us

As none can come unto the Father but by the

merit of the Son, so none can come to the Son but by the Spirit of the Father. We acknowledge this mercy, that God doth not take us out of the world; but we should de-

not take us out of the word; but we should desire this one mercy more, that he would take the world out of us.

It is our duty to know God; our safety to fear him; our glory to resemble him; our stability to trust him; our sincerity to love him; and our Glicity to hive him. and our felicity to love him.

Let us die to sin that lives in us; and live to Christ who died for us. Let us choose to suffer rather than sin; for we may suffer without sin, but we can not sin

ithout suffering.

Many men, in relation to outward things, omplain of want; and yet in truth want nothing

complain of want; and yet in truth want nothing but thankful hearts for what they already have. Though God does not always deliver his

Though God does not always deliver his people out of trouble, yet he delivers them from the evil of trouble, the despair of trouble, by supporting their spirit; nay, he delivers by trouble, for he sanctifies the trouble to cure the soul, and by less troubles delivers from greater. It is the peculiar wisdom of a Christian to pick arguments out of his worst condition to be the first thankful and its condition to him thankful; and if he is thankful he will be joyful.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Travelling some weeks since in the state of —, I arrived at the village of —, and called upon its worthy elergymen, with whom I spent several hours in interesting, and, I trust, profitable conversation. Among other topics, we conversed freely upon colonization and abolition. Like most other preachers in the slave states, he was a decided friend of the cause of colonization, and as decided in opposition to the delirous whims of the abolitionists. Of the latter he remarked, he scarce knew which ost to admire, the intemperate violence of these intermediers, or their ignorance of the state of things at the South. Before we had finished our conversation, we met a man whom he made known to me as Dr. G. After speaking with the Dr. a few moments, we passed on, nor did I see the medical man again till I observed him at diamer with many others at the hotel. Some peculiarities in the Doctor's appearance attracted my attention, and made me pearance attracted my attention, and made me auxious to know more about him; but I learned no more till after leaving the village. The next day, near evening, I again met the Dr. at the house of another Rev. gentleman residing at —, in the same state. Here the Dr. expressed an anxious desire that a charter should be granted by that state to the A. B. C. F. M., as he confidently believed such a charter would secure a very considerable amount of funds for the Board. After conversing a short time, the Dr. declared he would pledge \$60,000 as a maneut fund himself, if a charter could be The clergyman agreed to make the at-

tempt, and expressed a hope of success.

I ventured to hint to him that the Colonization Society greatly needed funds, and would gratefully receive any donations he might be disposed to make. He replied that though he greatly prized the efforts of that society, and wished them great success, yet he thought for present purposes, the American Board the more important. After inviting me and the clergyman to call upon him on our way past his house, he took his leave. In about two days, nouse, he took his leave. In about two days, in company with the Rev. —, I called at a pleasant mansion in the midst of a splendid plantation, and was met at the door by Dr. G. Here, as before, his manners and conversation indicated intelligence, dignity, and ease of manners, while all around him told of ease and afficients. We have the declined by the days are the declined by the days are the declined by the days are the days and the days are fluence. He had just declined selling that plantation for \$60,000. In the course of our conversation it appeared that he was a native of Virginia; that after having for some time studi ed medicine, he attended the medical schools in Philadelphia, and after receiving his diplo practised medicine in Georgia. Thence he re-moved to his present residence, and continued his professional labors, till having acquired n sufficiency, he abandoned the practice. He sufficiency, he abandoned the practice. He still occasionally meets physicians in consultation, but not for reward.

The Dr. is not connected with any church, but seems fond of the company of Christians, and of the bouse of worship. He accompanied

us a few miles on our way, but meeting a friend going to his house, he took his leave.

us a few intres on our way, but meeting a friend going to his house, he took his leave.

Inquiring of my travelling companion, I found the Dr. possessed a fine estate in the town, where I for the second time saw him; that he has many servants, makes large crops of cotton, is much esteemed, and is regarded as a man skilled in his profession—yet Dr. G. is a negro. No person can for a moment doubt of his being of the African race—his color, hair and features, are as decided as those of any other mulatte; yet even in a slave state, he is allowed to acquire property, he treated with civility and respect, and even enjoys the respect and good will of the citizens. Does not this prove something more of the intolerance and prejudice of southern men? Will it not show ove something more of the intolerance and ejudice of southern men? Will it not show w much better off Dr. G. would have been by going to one of the free states? Will not his conduct prove that he justly hates white men, when he wishes to place near half his estate in their hands, as a friend, for miss ry purposes?

i street, Hoston. be found a large and will reach, English, German and the, for Ludies and Genliemen. Lachmeres, Emmetts, Canlachmeres, Emmetts, Canlachmeres, Emmetts, Canthe yard or piece, or made is sommer, and latest style.

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ES J. HENDEE, and for sale by

e for Communion Service

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be at your disposal.
Yours, in the Gospel. V. The Editor of the N. O. Observer, from which this to bless the heathen, and them that sit in the region and shallow of death, with his light and life-giving word, and to continue to favor acquainted with Dr. G., and are confident that all the us with that blessed word, that the candlestick tements of our correspondent can be fully relied upon, as we know that many of them are strictly true."

CONVERSION OF IRELAND.

A letter from Mr. J. L. Nolau, to the Bublin Packet, states the conversion of the Rev. Mr. Swayne, recently a clergyman in the Romish Church, to Protestantism, and that he is about to become a Missionary preacher in the latter faith. Another communication in the same paper from a Mr. Crotty, who signs himself a Catholic priest, states that on Sundanies I a nday the 5th Catholic priest, states that on Sunday the 5th inst., at Birr, the ceremony of the mass was performed in English! The letter, which is a euriosity, coming from such a quarter, is as follows:—"We have glorious news to communicate to the friends of pure religion, which we trust will be hailed as the dawn of brighter and happier days for Ireland. On this day we have celebrated the coremony of the mass in the ver-nacular tongue. The people were highly edi-fied and delighted; and as they left the chapel were heard to exclaim, 'may God forgive the priests for having so long kept us in the dark. We never heard a mass until this day!' It may be right to mention that we have reformed the Roman missal, and expunged exceptionable passages, such as prayers to saints and for the dead, with many other parts of the canon. We have also changed the substance of the mass, In the church of Rome it is offered as a saerifice propitiary for sin; but we offer it as it was offered by all the early fathers of the Church, 'in commemoration of the death and passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and in thanksgiving for all the favors and blessing the saving the saving that the saving the saving that the saving the saving that the saving the saving the saving the saving the saving that the saving the savin sings we have obtained through the merits of the same Jesus Christ our Lord.' It may be It may be right also to mention, that we have expunged the ceremony of the elevation, together with all the other nonsensical mummery and criss-crosses of the Romish mass. Our intention is not to form a new religion, but to retrench the novelties and superadditions of men, and re-vive the old religion of Jesus Christ."

[Dublin Journal.

SWEDEN.

In the Evangelical Magazine for June last year, we were able to communicate to our Christian brethren in England that a Mission-ary Society had been formed at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, and the peculiarly gratifying circumstances which had accompanied that been renewed in this case, that wherever a professing people begin to awaken to a sense of their duty in reference to Christ's kingle desired event. The old experience has there the blessed influence of believing prayer and prayerful activity are gradually felt; and what at first sight appeared as but a little spark, is after a time found to be fanned into a flame, which by degrees spreads like a mighty, melt-ing fire. It is thus that the mountains flow

own at the Lord's presence. Isa. Ixiv. 1.

When we consider how little, comparatively, the missionary cause has been known, in general, among the Swedes, and that the present efforts are the first steps the Christians in that country are taking in the race that is now set to the progress hitherto made, to say, "What hath God wrought!" It is, indeed, delightful to behold the Spirit of God at work on the minds and hearts of men of all ranks and classes in society, rendering them willing to open their hands and present their offerings on the Gos hands and present their offerings on the Gos-pel altar as the Lord has given them ability. blemen, clergy, members of universities and colleges, officers, merchants, and tradesmen, farmers and pensantry, all classes, have their representatives in the holy, Christian Union. The female sex vie with the other in active exertion, and even school children cast their mites into the Lord's treasury. In this manner the Swedish Missionary Society has within the first twelvemonth of its existence collected the sum of 5,000 rix dollars banco, which, for the country of Sweden, may well be considered a pretty

fair beginning.

But, what is of infinitely greater importance. than any thing besides, is the outpouring of a spirit of prayer and supplication, which mani-fests itself in every direction. There are in-stances of this kind not only in the church and family, but also in the social circle of visiting friends; and persons have been found walking three English miles from their own home to join in such exercises.
Under these circumstances a new era has,

we trust, commenced in the Swedish church. In consequence of an appeal from the committee of the Swedish Missionary Society, at Stock-holm, the good and pious Bishop of Harno and n Norrland, the Right Rev. Dr. Frans Michael Franzen, in May last, issued a circular to the clergy and people of his extensive diocese, "on the duty and mode of co-operating for the promotion of Evangelical Missions," which is remotion of Evangelical Missions," which is a true masterpiece both in point of argument, atyle, and unction; and in which the wants of Lapland are also brought to remembrance. To judge from subsequent collections from that only solicitude felt, as to the means of going forward, only solicitude felt, as to the means of going forward, takes the near of going forward, the prepared to expect that, under the fostering and parental care of such a Bishop as Dr. Franzen, true and genuine Christianity will, by the bleasing of God, flourish among the people, and render them zeagues and that, if he neglects it, it will not be done, the cause of righteousness will suffer, and souls will periah. We fear that many, and especially those who are accustomed to leaning on "substitutes" for readiness of spirit in the service of God, are in such a state of parents of spirit in the service of God, are in such a state of spirit in the service of God, are true and genuine Christianity will, by the blessing of God, flourish among the people, and render them zealous and active assistants in the missionary cause.

Our readers have already been introduced to acquaintance of the Bishop of Gottenber Right Rev. Dr. C. J. of Wingard. first of the dignitaries of the Swedish church to come forward on behalf of missions The pure and holy zeal which prompted him to take the lead, still burns with undiminished arder in his heart, whereof the formation of a distinct, and in a measure independent, Mis sionary Society in his own diocese, is a proof This Society was formed at Gottenburg, on the sionary Society in his own diocese, is a proof. This Society was formed at Gottenburg, on the 4th of February last, and it is said that the opportunity was most solemn and deeply affecting to the Christian brethren who were present. The address by which the committee of this new Missionary Society invites the believing part of the community to co-operation, is plain and substantial. It sets forth the duty of Christians as required by the command of Christ— the wants of an unbelieving world—the increasmeans and facilities for spreading the Go to all nations—the possibility of bringi ng means and nations—the possibility of bringing even the most degraded of men to the obedience of faith, &c. &c.

The first public prayer-meeting was held at five o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 7th of March, the cathedral, which seats and holds upwards
3,000 persons. The bishop being at times unable to attend through indisposition, the dean, the Rev. Dr. Hummel, officiated. A correspondent has kindly furnished us with the fol-lowing interesting description of this opportu-

nity.

At the appointed hour the cathedral was

The above statements are simple facts, which saw and heard If necessary, the proof shall this Society, that it might grow as the grain of mustard which has been sown, and be as the tained on their present scale, without a large and permustard leaven w which leaveneth the whole lump. He besought the Lord in the most earnest man may never be removed from us as has been the case in many churches, and which we with our sins had well deserved. At the conclusion of the service it was given out that a similar mis-

sionary prayer meeting will be held every first Monday in the month. The collection at the doors amounted to ris-dollars banco, 123: 24." We trust that what has now been stated will ead British Christians to engage more particu larly in prayer for their continental brethren, that the Lord, who has just put it into their hearts to come forward in his cause, may, in His infinite mercy, strengthen and increase their faith and love, and abundantly qualify them for that work which in His inscrutable wisdom He may hereafter assign them.
[Evangelical Magazine.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Remarks of Rev. Drs. Cox and Hoby, the Deputa-tion from the Baptist Union in England to this country, in respect to this Society.

"The gratification we felt in attending the various religious meetings at Boston, was not less intense than that of which we were daily conscious at New York. Without, however, minute specification and detail, we shall con-tent ourselves with stating, in general, the joyful readiness with which we attended the ferent societies of whatever denomination, and with subjoining a few notices of some of those with which we were in more immediate asso-

The nineteenth anniversary of the American The nineteenth anniversary of the American Education Society was held almost immediately after our arrival in the city, in the proceedings of which we readily took a part. To educate pious young men for the gospel ministry, is the object of this truly national Institution. It extends its aid to persons of all evangelical denominations, and supports its beneficiaries. ominations, and supports its beneficiaries cademies, colleges, and theological seminaat academies, colleges, and theologic ries, connected with different section it has extraordinary facilities for accumulating information, which, by the zealous and devoted labors of Dr. Cogswell, the Secretary, is ranged in the most lucid manner in their

The society has assisted in the education of 700, who have already entered the ministry. It has made appropriations to young men of every state in the Union, and during the last year, aided 1,040 students, who were scattered among 152 institutions. Of these, 300 were received during the year; a larger number than had ever before been admitted in the same time. The standing rules of the society are, time. The standing rules of the society are, to advance the least amount of support consistent with health and a thorough education, to require suitable efforts on the part of those satronized to assist themselves, and to obtain aid from other funds and friends and to stimuand from other tonds and trients and to stimu-late all who become competent to the discharge, by repayment of the loans advanced to them. By this latter course, the funds had been replen-ished by nearly \$3.000 during the year, from fifty beneficiaries."

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, August 12, 1836.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS Increased Contributions needed to Sustain the Ope-

rations of the Board Until this year, no special appeal for funds has been nade on behalf of the Board since 1831. Then fifteen or twenty approved missionaries were ready to go forth to their fields of labor, and the Board had not the means of sending them. The treasury was overdrawn by \$20,000.

A simple statement of these facts was met at that time by such an increase of contributions as removed all pecuniary embarrassment, and infused new vigor into the operations of the Foard.

Through the blessing of God, the five years that have since elapsed, have been years of steady growth and increasing prosperity. The operations of the Board have been constantly extending. The number of its missionaries, the number of minds to whom they know that permanent arrangements are made for they have access, and the amount and variety of means | waking them up occasionally? for bringing the Gospel into contact with those minds, have been multiplied. So have the fruits of missionary toil, in the conversion of sinners, the formation of for a reasonable amount of alacrity, in pastors and churches, the translation and printing of the Holy churches, in the performance of their undeniable and Scriptures, and the building up of Seminaries for the unquestioned duty. It is proposed to take away that education of native teachers and preachers. At this "substitute," and call upon them to do, what they time the whole attitude and aspect of the Missions of themselves, and every body else, well know they ought the Board, are full of encouragement.

created a growing demand for funds. Until recently, none at all. Away with all substitutes. Let every these remarks are really in earnest. We fear that the hope of a general, spontaneous movement of ministers and people to greater efforts for the promotion of piermissionaries abroad to attempt great things for the honor of Christ in the salvation of men. They have said to them, "The churches that sent you out are ready to sustain you. They are devising liberal things.

They have an original forms their own experience, that they cannot different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own church by the obligations are, first the ebligation of beligation are first the cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own experience, that they cannot be different from their own church by the obligations are, first the ebligation of beligation are first the control of the promotion of They have no wish to restrict and fetter you in your means of doing good."

At home, the duty of personal consecration to the work has been much insisted on. In view of the vast we send, and who will go for us!

views to the test. It is to be seen whether the Board | hope for that, and labor it? Is that mark too high for have rightly understood and expressed the spirit and him to aim at? Is his imagination unable to conceive purpose of the Churches for which they act.

It was stated in the month of March, that the expenses of the Board up to that time, for the year he can deliberately hold up before the church a lower commencing with August 1835, were \$165,000, while standard of Christian feeling and action? Is it inevithe receipts were but \$93,000.

Since that time twenty missioneries and assistant shrink back from attempting to realize them? missionaries have been sent out, sixteen to the Indian Archipelago, and four to the Mediterranean, and the expenses of the Board up to July 31st, the end of the ters and churches, that nothing like this is to be exfinancial year, are not less than \$215,000; while the pected, and that efforts to realize these hopes can be receipts do not exceed \$176,000; leaving a deficiency nothing but labor lost? Of telling them that such of \$39,000.

The causes of this increased expenditure are mostly completely crowded,—an encouraging and unusual circumstance at an evening prayer meeting. Some select verses having been sung, the dean read the sixtieth chapter of Isainth, after which, in a plain and touching address, he represented the blessings we entity by the preschings. n- of a permanent character. If we go forward, and if or labor for them? What, but to make those who the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heathen the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heathen the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heathen the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heathen the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heathen the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heathen the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the loss so many heather the glorious gaspel, and the glorious gaspel, nations suffer by not being in possession of that themselves and been approved, are under appointment.

Most of them have been already designated to stations preach such a remark? to entertain such a belief?

Where they are much needed, with the expectation on the control of the Gottenburg Diocesan Missionary. will be sent out without delay. It is very plain, there. in the performance of duty?

manent increase of funds. Much less can the Board enter the open doors which God sets before them in heathen lands or send out the additional laborers already appointed.

Such an increase can be obtained only by increased effort and self-denial on the part of individual friends of the cause, enlarging their own contributions and

persuading others to take part with them in this work. To such the appeal is now made. The question is submitted to their calm and prayerful consideration and decision, Shall the Board go forward, or shall its movements be retarded and its energies paralyzed by the want of funds? onary Rooms, Boston, July 30, 1836.

EVANGELISTS.

The N. Y. Evangelist is calling on its correspond-ents for "well attested facts," to show, among other things, "in case the employment of evangelists is given up, what substitute shall be resorted to. to us, rather a strange question to be determined in that way. We do not see how "facts" are to show it. But let that pass.

For our part, we have no thought of giving up the employment of evangelists. On the contrary, we want far greater numbers of them than we have ever We want them to labor, as did the old evangelists to whom reference is made as the Scriptural authority for the existence of the order; such as Paul, Timothy, Titus, and their associates. There are a hundred churches in Vermont, that need their labors: nearly a hundred, we believe, in New Hampshire, and still more in Maine. In the west and south, hosts of them are wanted. The heathen are perishing by millions for the want of them. Those evangelists who spend their time among settled pastors, strengthening ong churches, and building up societies rich, would do well to listen to the call. Though about half the churches in Vermont are destitute of settled ministers, and many towns have no churches in them, we do not know that Mr. Burchard ever visited one of them. He spent all his time, so far as we are informed, in building on other men's foundations, and preaching Christ, or rather preaching "submission," where Christ was named, by a faithful pastor, every Sabbath. Thus did not Paul.

We shall not consent to give up the employment of evangelists. We want more of them; and we want them in their proper places. There is work enough for them to do. We hope they will come forward in crowds, with Christian energy and self-denial enough do it. Pastors, and churches that have pastors, can afford to spare them, better than their destitute brethren; better than the "waste places" of our country, and the regions of heathenism.

But we suppose Mr. Leavitt's inquiry relates to substitute for the labors of avangelists among settled pastors. He means to ask-" if the employment of evangelists," for the purpose of "arousing ministers and churches from spiritual lethargy " " shall be given up, what substitute shall be resorted to?" We answer, from the very nature of the case, none at all. What has an evangelist to do in such a place, that the church and its pastor ought not to do, if he were away? If a church and pastor, or either of them, find that they need "arousing," why should they not arouse, without sending for an evangelist to wake them up? What, more than their duty, would it be necessary for them to do, in order to be fully aroused? And for what purpose do they need, or can they desire, an evangelist, but to do some part of their duty

But, it will be said, our ministers and churches are spiritually indulant, and well not "arouse" without such help. There is too much truth in this. But what shall be done? Shall we make permanent arrangements for the accommodation of their spiritual indolence? Shall we concede to them, that habitual drowsiness is to be expected of them, and that therefore the country must be furnished with alarm-clocks. in the shape of evangelists or some "substitute," to wake them when they wish? Is it right, to treat spiritual indolence with such lenity? Will not ministers and churches be sure to sleep the more soundly, if

The whole system of evangelists, to labor among settled pastors, is itself nothing but a "substitute to do; and this proposal is met, by inquiring what sub-This expansion of plans and efforts has of course stitute we shall have for that substitute. We say,

lating, either upon the use of substitutes, or spon general inaction; and that every thing like what we whether it is have written is mere talk. We would most seriously assure them that it is not so. We do seriously hope, fields white to the harvest, and the willingness of the | -as we hope for the prosperity of the church at all .churches to sustain many more laborers, the appeal that ministers and churches are coming into a better has been made and repeated and urged, Whom shall state; a state in which evangelists, to arouse them "from spiritual lethargy," shall not, as formerly, The time has come to put these principles and even appear to be needed. Cannot brother Leavitt of such a state of things? Is his faith too weak to expect it? Are his views of Christian duty such, that table, that he should think such hopes visionary, and

What must be the moral influence of an article, denouncing our hopes as visionary? Of telling ministhings may be, perhaps, in the millennium; but that, for the present, we should do foolishly to expect them should hear and believe such assertions, content with a lower standard of piety; with less entire devotedness to God; with less persevering effort for the salvation of men? Who, with his eyes open to its nature and tendency, dares to write such an article? to

where they are much needed, with the expectation on the first and so the part end to be society. He then offered up a prayer, in which with much fervor he implored the Lord to bless with much fervor he implored the Lord to bless.

BOSTON RECORDER.

"An unprovoked attack," says Mr. McFarland! We suppose he means, that the Assembly's Board of Education had never, in its official capacity; made any attack upon the Recorder; or something else; about as much to the purpose. He certainly does not mean that the men whose agent that Poard is, have not been attacking the Home Missionary Society, the American Education Society, and all other "voluntary Associations," violently, perseveringly, incessantly, and for several years. Hitherto, we know, the work of attack has been left, almost or quite entirely to them; but they cannot expect that it will be so always. If they continue the warfare, they must expect to be put at times on the defensive.

But we made an "attack" upon them! That is we asked for "arithmetical proof," that their funds while the nur were judiciously expended. People who are so hurt by such a request must be in an undesirable state. That "arithmetical proof." the reader will perceive

Mr. McFarland has not yet given. He says, We never said, nor is it in our report, that all the Beneficiaries under our care received aid during the past year; but that they were under the care of the Board.

How much this "care" amounts to, may be seen from the fact, that the Board does not know how many of its beneficiaries are licensed, nor where some of them are. They have a "habit of considering the candidate as attached to the Institution at which he had been studying, until he is reported as having joined another."

We have read, over and over again, Mr. McFarland's explanations, from 1 to 11; and we must confess our entire inability to see what he has explained. Had aid been given during the year to any, and if so, to how many, of the 20 who have been dropped, the 65 not reported, the 38 absent from study, and so on, through the whole eleven classes? How many of the under the care of the Board," have received In short, besides exercising this "care," what is the Board doing? And how far does it count, as done by itself, what is done by Presbyteries, according to their own discretion, and without any respon to the Board?

Mr. McFarland finds "no evidence that such details" as we asked for "have been given by the American Education Society." We can inform him that "such details" are made out, complete, every three months, and are open to the inspection of any who wish to see them. They have not been printed every year; because it would encumber the reports with a repetition of the same matter to a disagreeable extent; but he will find the whole in the eighteenth ort-that for 1834.

The Pittsburgh Christian Herald, says of the report of the Assembly's Board,

It states the number of beneficiaries under the care and patronage of the board and its auxiliaries at 60%, in 128 institutions of learning, viz. 7 in New England; 6 in the Middle States; 26 in the south; and 23 in the 6 in the Middle States; 26 in the south, and 25 in the west; Of 50 preshyteries auxiliary, not more than 15 or 20 had reported, and most of these reports were defective. Of 70 not auxiliary about an equal number had replied to the circular of the board, but some of them in a tone of superclifocaness, and even insult, although the inquiry was made pursuant to the direction. tions of the Assembly.

The number of beneficiaries are 33 less than last

be over 700. From 40 to mity mave been necessed to preach during the year—5 have withdrawn to other denominations—11 declined aid on account of other resources—2 transferred to the Education Society—3 have obtained scholarships in Princeton Seminary—5 have ceased to study for the ministry—4 have been succeed not measured in the ministry—4 have been succeed not measured in the ministry—4 have been succeed to the rules or not reporting—and 16 have died.

was, by the board, \$46,680; by auxiliaries, \$3,384 total, \$50,064. The balance now in the treasury

Now, who would not suppose, from this statement, that the Board actually sustained at least 608 young men, at an expense not exceeding \$50,064, or about \$53 each? And yet it appears that the whole number actually aided by the funds of the Board is not more than 412, and the expense, of course, not less than \$117 each. How much this average would be raised. could we ascertain the exact number actually nided, and how much of the money is expended aiding them by appropriations, and how much in various agencies and other operations, are questions yet to be settled by "arithmetical proof."

We must submit another curious extract from the

Herald. It is important here, to inform our readers, as all may not understand the subject, respecting the other Education Board or Boards, to which reference is so frequently made. The American Education Society has its centre of operation at Boston, is conducted by Congregationalists, collects funds and takes up students in any part of the land, and after conducting them there there is a location takes the conducting them there is a location takes the collection of the land, and after conducting them there is a location takes their collection.

ligation of debt until it is consected, or of grainty if it is cancelled; and where obligation is felt opinions are more easily received. Need it, then, be inquired, whether it is equitable that any one people or denomination should possess such a lever so set in the centre of any other people? What would be the outery if the Presbyterian church land such a hold upon any nation whatever?

What the Herald calls "the Presbyterian church" appears to be in a very unenviable condition. A process," which "appears and is liberal and praisevorthy," proves "peculiarly unfavorable" to them. The supporters of the American Education Society, by their "kindness" in helping Presbyterian young men into the ministry, are getting a power which it is not "equitable" for them to possess. A sad story, indeed; but how shall we help it? We cannot consent to be any less "liberal and praiseworthy" and kind in our doings, even for the sake of building up the Assembly's Board of Education, and the party that supports it; for we do not think that we have any too much of those qualities now. Would it not be well for that party in the Presbyterian Church, which, though a minority, is spoken of by the Herald as if it were the Church itself, to get into such a position, that our "liberal and praiseworthy" "kindness" pious and indigent young men will cease to injure them

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ARITHMETIC.—As our friend of the Boston Re-corder calls upon us for more of our arithmetical proofs, we hasten to furnish them. We have recently examined the Report of the Home Missionary Society preach such a remark? to entertain such a belief?
Christian? What do you say? Do you wish to be provided with any "substitute" for readiness of heart in the performance of duty?

examined the Report of the Home Missionary Society for the present year, and compared it with that of last year, and as the result we present the following: In the following states in which Presbyterianism is established, viz. New York, Ohio, Penngylvania, New Jerséy, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Alaba-

ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF EDUCATION. | ma, Kentucky, Delaware, District of Columbia, Lou- Dr. Cox and George Thompson, and the An ma, Kentucky, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Maryland, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina, the Home Missionary Society has received about \$211,600 leas this year than it did in the preceding year. This is a pleasing fact, inasmuch as it proves that the Presbyterian Church is justly losing confidence in that Institution, as the source of most of the maschiefs which have entered the Church. Even New York has contributed \$5,000 leas to its funds this year than the last, and Pennsylvania, notwithstanding all the efforts made to corrupt it, one half less. The same is true of their strong hold, Ohio, and indeed of all the other states above enumerated, with a few exceptions. And yet that the survey of the surve

strong hold, Ohio, and indeed of all the other states above enumerated, with a few exceptions. And yet in the above states they pour in the same number of missionaries to keep Orthodoxy in check.

We have another fact of importance. From the New England states, viz. Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, the same Home Missionary Society has received appwards of \$23,000 more this year than the last, while the number of their missionaries in these states has been but slightly increased. This fact we say is important, inasmuch as it proves, what we have often asserted, that the Home Missionary Society is essentially a New England Society, and that its funds and exertions under New England influence, are specially employed to corrupt the Presbyterian Church. In the last Assembly the vote from the interior of New York was almost undivided in favor of Mr. Barnes and against the étandards of our Church, but this is explained by the fact that the Home Missionary Society is essentially and the standards of our Church, but this is explained by the fact that the Home Missionary Society is essentially and the standards of our Church, but this is explained by the fact that the Home Missionary Society is essentially and the standards of our Church, but this is explained by the fact that the Home Missionary Society is essentially and the work of the standards of our Church, but this is explained by the fact that the Home Missionary Society is essentially and the standards of our Church, but this is explained by the fact that the Home Missionary Society is essentially and the standards of our Church is the standard of our Church

We hope the friends of the Home Missionary Society will take notice of this, and plan their charitable appropriations accordingly. By "corrupting" the Presbyterian Church, the writer means, diffusing the religious views and habits which prevail among the orthodox of New Esgland. By "orthodoxy," he means, Presbyterian High-church-ism. The "efforts to corrupt" some parts of the Presbyterian church and, secondly, because I was particularly. consist in paying a part of the salaries of Presbyterian ministers, who labor in parishes not able to support them. It is another of those instances in which "libthem. It is another of those instances in which "liberal and praise-worthy " " kindness " acts to the disadvantage of the party to which the Presbyterian be- But every co longs.

The diminution of funds from New York arose, in a great measure, if not wholly, from the great confiagration of last winter, which destroyed property to the amount of many millions of dollars. But for that, the sum received from that state would probably have been greater than ever before.

CONVERSION OF ROMANISTS.

w in a state of rapid transition from the darkness of Romanism to the illumination of the gospel. That is the measure which we have devised and executed; the measure which we have devised and executed; preaching the gospel, and exhibiting the distinctions between "the oracles of God," and the "doctrines of devils." We regret to add, that many of the religious newspapers oppose our efforts. Many Protestant preachers counteract those labors by refusing us admission into their churches—and no small number denounce all attempts to do good among Papists, as the work of mercenary politicians, or to use the Recorder's phrase, of "clamorous Orangemen!" or in the language of others, as a prescuting expenditure of the preference that the present of the presence that the presence the presence that the presence that the presence that the presence that the presence tha the language of others, as a persecuting crusade against the Papists. We wish that the Recorder's against the against the Papists. We wish that the Recorder's some of the speakers.

some of the speakers.

The estimation in which Drs. Cox and Hoby is convinced of the contrary. We only pray, that the dislike of Popery, which the Apocalypse enforces, may soon become "intense, unconquerable, and universal!" Proceedings of the Indicator.

We call the late of the late of the Indicator.

We call the late of the Indicator.

We are glad to learn that there have been converons; but we should be glad to know what churches THE LOVE OF THE SPIRIT, traced in His W the converts have joined, and on what evidence of their piety. If the editor of the Vindicator were better informed" still,-as much better as he should be before making positive assertions,-he would be convinced" that our statement is correct.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SLANDER REFUTED .- Durng our late absence, the following passage appeared

Can a man be a consistent Presbyterian, and, at the time, a consistent Republican??

Let the following extract from the Rochester Demo-

erat, an approved Presbyterian paper, answer:
"The Presbyterian Church will be the established
church of this Union, or we will wade through blood
to attain that just prerogative!!" The gentleman who then had the charge of our paper sent that number of the Pilot to the Editor of the

Democrat, at Rochester. The Democrat of July 26 contains the passage from the Pilot, and the following put an end to all excuses, The editor has either fallen into an egregious error, or told a wilful—fib! While we cannot perhaps say we are a disinterested spectator of the controversy now. pending between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, we do most unequivocally deny ever having uttered or published any sentiment which could, by any possibility, be tortured into such a wild phantasy as is here given. It is directly the reverse of our sober sentiments; for we do not believe any church solver sentiments.

soher sentiments; for we do not believe any church will ever obtain the ascendency in this Union, so long as it is a Union; neither do we believe there are ten men in the whole Protestant communion who desire such a consummation, even though it could be peaceably attained, much less if it can only be attained the control of the could be setting. through blood."

We have not thus formally contradicted this extrawe have not tous formany contradicted this extra-ordinary charge, because we supposed any one would believe it, but merely to show to what means even professedly Christian controversialists will sometimes resort for the sake of repelling their antagonists. It is exceedingly disreputable, and only injures the cause which they seek to uphold.

We ought to state perhaps, that the Editor of the We ought to state perhaps, that the Letter of the Pilot is not the original author of this slander. It has been published and put down once before. We first beard of its existence in the Catholic Telegraph, at Cincinnati:—but whether it was manufactured at that Cincinnati;-but whether it was manufactured at that office, we are not informed.

While the Pilot, then called the Catholic Sentinel, was under the sole management of "George Pepper, Esq.," we exposed a number of its wilful falsehoods, not one of which was ever retracted. We shall now see whether its "Associate Editor" has at all im-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN? or aid to Self Examina-tion. By Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bow-doin Street Church, Boston. Third Edition. Bos-ton: D. K. Hitchcock. pp. 64, 1836. A copy of the third edition, in a cheaper form than the preceding, has been laid on our table by the

The Baptists in America; a Narrative of the Deputa tion from the Baptist Union in England, to the Uni-ted States and Canada. By the Rev. F. A. Cox, D. D. L. L. D. and the Rev. J. Hoby, D. D. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. Boston, Crocker &

ster, and Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1836. pp. 476, 12me. The subject and the character of the authors insure that this will be found an interesting book. Such parts as we have read are well written, and much Paris, Pau, Poitiers, Kennes, Ro

lish travellers in America usually are.

pressor, but against men of elevated Christie ter, zealous in promoting every good we names will be immortalized when those of English anti-slavery agent ondly, because I was particularly ings only of the question, and that I might But every considerate person, who reflects frenzied agitation of the mounts taining any censure of the conduct or leading advocate, would surely have conceivably more detrimental than tree even supposing it possible, in discussing and religious bearings of the subject, to he the political. The object of Mr. Thomas gain my sanction to his proceedings word, I COULD NOT GIVE IT. At the Two ministers only have been regularly employed on the Lord's day evenings, in discussing the topics of Popery, and the collateral subjects of the Catholic controversy; and it is ascertained, that besides the awakening of public attention, and the collections of money, through which several thousands of publications have been distributed, there have been added to the churches of different denominations in New York, not less than one hundred—say one hundred and sixteen, members, all of whom attributed their first awakenings to the labors of those preachers at the lectures upon Popery; and it is known that many others are now in a state of rapid transition from the darkness of those preport afroger of the provided modification, but of a definite statement as provided to the by others. to myself, without choosing to report stronger of tions, as reported to me by others.

The reader will notice, here, the deception proupon the American public, by the pretence that note, declining to appear on the platform, was in triously concealed from the meeting, and even

A Companion to the Experimental Guides, Re ert Philip, of Maberly Chapel. New York D pleton & Co. 1836. pp. 301, 18mo. For si Marsh, Capen & Lyon.

We give the concluding paragraph of the s which will show the general spirit of the whole. author, it should be observed, does not say that can "regenerate themselves," or do any right without the aid of the Spirit.

It is easy to say, "Who enforces the necessite being born again of the Spirit, without at the ans time informing and assuring the unregenerate that redeening grace is free grace, and certain forbing in answer to prayer?" This is, indeed, it true now, upon a large scale: but still, the inpution of the pulpit has not improved the tone of popinion very much yet. The delaying add he cided still manage to remain "at ease in Zon." excuses drawn from their want of the Spint, or ed. An unconverted man should not An unconverted man should not have power to say, or insinuate, or suspect, that he can help his unregeneracy. This, however, he will p tend, whilst the work of the Spirit is oftener peer to him as a work of power than as a Calling it even "a work of grace for he understands by grace, not soverign fa scriptural sense of that expression, but and, therefore, regards the Spirit atthe eagle, sailing and alighting arbitrarily, the dove, fond of the habitations of men, hovering around them. Take any man Spirit cather se a mg between two opinions, and try him upon the but as the Engle of power, he is resisting the Ghost. I mean, he does not think that he is star out against a heart full of love, and a hand full of the star out against a heart full of love, and a hand full of the star of to himself. He does not believe that the him at all. He may have some idea th him at all. He may have some way of street humbling, and checking him; but nothing is feel from his thoughts than the idea of the Spirit deep or desiring to comfort him. The Savior kness is the street of the spirit him. this suspicion is "in man;" and, therefore, he can the attention of the world to "what the Spirites

to the world, and for securing attention to His migu tiality. So much had been said to the c apostolic epistles, about the care, and kindni tenderness of the Comforter towards them, an tle, comparatively, of the breathings or bean love to the world, that the apocalyptic epis added to prevent the very suspicion of parties. Hence, whilst each of them is addressed to a speci ehurch by Christ himself, all of them are readdens to the world thus, "He that hath an ear, let him be what the Spirit said unto the churches."

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER. Contents of this valuable work for August at lows, viz. Memoir of President Porter, with ness;—The University of France, containing lowing particulars.—The history of the Unit Paris, when to it. Direction in 1702 A view Paris, down to its Dissolution in 1792, A view Systems of education, adopted during the Repul The System of Education pire, afterwards modified during the Restor-greatly improved since the Revolution of Ju Schools for Primary instruction; Normal 8 Primary Instruction; Vensions and Institution; Normal Schools for the preparation agrs for the colleges; Normal Schools for the preparation agrs for the colleges; Faculties; Academia Amiens, Anjers, Besancon, Berdemy, Fenz Charge Clargest Line Dead Conable. Amiens, Anjers, Besancon, Bordeaux, Fein, Cahero, Clermont, I ijon, Douai, Grenoble, Lyons, Metz, Montpellier, Nancy, Nisnes, more generally correct in matters of fact, than Eng-lish travellers in America usually are.

Fivery body will wish to know what is said about

legymen and Students in Thee marican Education Society; / ann preparing for the Ministry; / eth Annual Report of the A. E. Lation Society; Boston Asuliary; Jaine Branch; New York Yon lociety; Plymouth County A Jouth Auxiliary; Worcester N Oxfolk County; Plea for Colleg for the Dissenters in England; V oung Men in our Churches r the Ministry; Theological H.; American Education Soc The Harpers of New York, re about to print an edition of fe of General Harrison, in a p

August 12, 182

AMHERST COLLEGE.-The te place on Wednesday, 24th lamation by students of the C een the Annual Oration be ies of the college will be deli leb Cushing. On the even v. Dr. Spring of New York, ore the Society of Inquiry. re announced the exercises of t d we give this notice a promine the college should be misled by Williams College .- The Con

stitution takes place on Wedneso onth. An address before the I delivered by the Rev. G. B. Ci Dartmouth College .- At the Dartmouth College on the 27th a received the degree of A. B., d twelve that of M. D. The D. was conferred on Re

Hamilton College, N. Y .- C t.—Nine young gentlemen receive, and eleven that of A. M. The conferred on Rev. Mr. Edgar, ork Baptist Register to be highly Uni. existy of Vermont.—The Cheld on Wednesday of last week received the degree of A. B. Be of the candidates for degrees there is hop Hopkins, and Professor Heservices of the day afforded a high. umerous audience.

Waterville College.—The Com Graduates, 14. D. D. Rev. gusta. President Babcock resig E. Pattison, of Providence, R. L. St. Mary's College .- The face

ege, Baltimore, at the commence conferred the degree of L. L. I lle, Esq. of Philadelphia, and J au des Longitudes of Pa

"ORDINATION.—By the Centra sensition at Jamesville, Onondago Co July 6th, three young brethren, men in Institute, to wit: Benjamin Foltate, and Joseph H. Payue, together L. Leckner, a licentiate of this body, est apart to the work of the ministry Jenus Christ by ordination. Services ordaining prayer by brother My The Watchman asks; "whether

o by prayer consecrated these yo work of the ministry, is the sam disciplined some two or three eida Presbytery for Perfectionism sig? Is this Association regarded by

We think it incumbent on us to nment of the Oberlin Collegiate ers of that institution. If so, er, whether the ordination of th in their own opinion and that of school, studying theology, or oth ory thereto, is to be encouraged.

PESCUE OF THE SL ASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVER
special meeting of the Board
Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society

1836:

Lesolved, That the recent tumultue

ain colored persons in the present

me Judicial Court of this Common on of the detention of two female be of palliation as arising from ignormalisms of palliation as arising from ignormalisms on the persons concerned the occasioned the deep regret and management of this Board, and of the control of the

avery cause in this vicinity. mation, the attempts now made a bitionists of this city with the late lings, and repel the charge of bein erned therein, as the basest caluma teolved. That certain intimations a out, with the obvious intention of of citizens, or prevening them. justice whenever they please, or fa-instinct whenever they please, or fa-mbling to discuss any subject what the on Constitutional liberty, which the attention and call for the reprobation

nen.

Assolved, That the several newspap

Coston, be requested to publish the

C. C. BURLEIGH. C. C. Herleight we are informed, on authority which ded to respect, that Chief Justice is and disapprobation of the conduct many during the recent disturbance co-lored people; that, furthermore, he

colored people; that, furthermore, he case, for the me jistrates employed in the case, for that he regards it as an outbreak which ransoably anticipated; and, moreover, the Wild, is of the same opinion.

Again, we understand that the reports all gad conversation between the Chief the High Sheriff, to the effect that the late the latter for the safe return of the price treet,—ne such, nor similar language,

We understand, also, that the Chief J the prisoners as circulally discharge, it is not to be supposed that he, any other person, to say the least, agencal outrage committed by the last from what it is regarded by the put presume it will not be denied, the base bave produced a state of feeli events are more likely to take place d that several people who had som it, were of their party. Further th

lieve they are guilty; nor do we l San definitely charged them with an colored people who committed probably not aware that they were heir guilt, in the court of conscier need very great; for in that cou law, if it be real, and not a wilful

we think that the dangerous e, as a precedent, fully justifies al that has been shown concerning it rescued, not from the custody of t davoholder's agent, but of the coh interfere with the regular process stice, are more dangerous to put sers. It is only through our court es efficient. Outrages upon them Nistence of law itself. While the Then peen, and the Anti-Sk. hich Museum; Emigration; Old Arguments against motion of the Earth; Quarterly List of Deaths of regreen and Students in Theology; Journal of the series Education Society; Account of a young a preparing for the Ministry; Abstract of the Twenth Annual Report of the A. E. S. Philadelphia Education Society Research. k. We have not room for most of the facts are alre Annual Report of the A. E. S. Philadelphia Edu-on Society; Boston Auxiliary; Connecticut Branch; ina Branch; New York Young Men's Education idey; Plymouth County Auxiliary; Worcester th Auxiliary; Worcester North; Essex North; folk County; Plea for Colleges; Want of Ministers the Dissenters in England; What is the number of lang Men in our Churches who ought to prepare the Ministry; Theological Seminary, Gilmanton, H.; American Education Society; Funds.

The Harpers of New York, according to the Ster, about to print an edition of 50,000 copies of the fe of General Harrison, in a pamphlet form!

AMHERST COLLEGE .- The Commencement will se place on Wednesday, 24th inst. The exercises the week will begin on Monday evening, with public eclamation by students of the College. On Tuesday men the Annual Oration before the Literary sowes of the college will be delivered by the Hon. aleb Cushing. On the evening of Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Spring of New York, will give an address before the Society of Inquiry. Some of the papers save announced the exercises of the week incorre nd we give this notice a prominent place, lest friends the college should be misled by them.

Williams College.-The Commencement at this takes place on Wednesday, the 17th of this nth. An address before the literary societies will elivered by the Rev. G. B. Cheever.

Dartmouth College .- At the late commencement Jartineath College on the 27th uit. forty-six gradu-jartineath College on the 27th uit. forty-six gradu-jartineath College of A. B., eleven that of A. M. twelve that of M. D. The honorary degree of D. was conferred on Rev. Rufus Anderson of

Hamilton College, N. Y .- Commencement 27th —Nine young gentlemen received the degree of A, and eleven that of A. M. The degree of D.D. conferred on Rev. Mr. Edgar, of Belfust, Ireland. espects of this institution are said by the New esptist Register to be highly promising.

rk Espitat Register to be fightly promising.

Lai.crsity of Vermont.—The Commencement was id on Wednesday of last week. Seven graduates beived the degree of A. B. Besides the exercises the candidates for degrees there were orations by shop Hopkins, and Professor Henry, and the various vivices of the day afforded a high entertainment for

vices of the day afforded a high entertainment for numerous audience.

Waterville College.—The Commencement, Aug., Graduates, 14. D. D. Rev. Benjamin Tappan, ugusta. President Babcock resigned, and Rev. Robet E. Pattison, of Providence, R. L. elected as his suc-

ge, Baltimore, at the commencement, on the 14th conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Clement C. [g. Esq. of Philadelphia, and Joseph N. Nicollet e Bureau des Longitudes of Paris.

ORDINATION .- By the Central Evangelical As-Ondivation.—By the Central Evangelical As-istina at Jamesville, Onondago County, New York, y 6th, three young brethren, members of the Ober-lastitute, to wit: Benjamin Folts, Lucas H. Par-, and Joseph H. Payne, together with brother A. Leckner, a licentiate of this body, were solemnly apart to the work of the ministry of the gospel of us Christ by ordination. Sermon by brother Co--ordining prayer by brother Myrick."

The Watchman asks; "whether this Mr. Myrick, by prayer consecrated these young gentlemen to work of the ministry, is the same Mr. Myrick who work of the ministry, is the same Mr. Myrick who disciplined some two or three years since by the da Presbytery for Perfectionism? Is this Central agelical Association one that was formed from a al Power Society, having Perfectionism for its balls this Association regarded by ministers and ches in the vicinity as avangelical—and do they fellowship with its members?"

We think it incumbent on us to ask, whether the nment of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute permit students to receive ordination, and still continue nbers of that institution. If so, we wish to ask, er, whether the ordination of those, whose proper in their own opinion and that of their teach school, studying theology, or other subjects preory thereto, is to be encouraged.

RESCUE OF THE SLAVES.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—
a special meeting of the Board of Directors of
Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held August

tain colored persons in the presence of the Su-me Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, on the asion of the detention of two females, though cable of palliation as arising from ignorance and mis-prehension in the persons concerned, has neverther-so-coasioned the deep regret and meets the decide supprobation of this Board, and of the friends of the

overy cause in this vicinity. dignation, the attempts now made to identify the boittionists of this city with the late irregular procedings, and repel the charge of being in any way necessary the city with the late irregular procedured the charge of being in any way necessary the city of the control of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city of th

of citizens, or preventing them by ridicule or ase from exercising their right to attend the courts actice whenever they please, or from peaceably subling to discuss any subject whatever, is an at-on Constitutional liberty, which should arrest ntion and call for the reprobation of all think-

Men. Boston, be requested to publish these resolutions.

C. C. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

We are informed, on authority which we consider hitled to respect, that Chief Justice Shaw has exied to respect, that Chief Justice Shaw has exied his approbation of the conduct of Mr. Sheriff
aer during the recent disturbance concerning the
real people; that, furthermore, he exonorates all
ne jistrates employed in the case, from all blame;
he regards it as an outbreak which could not be
anably anticipated; and, moreover, that Mr. Juswe understand that the reports respective an

is, we understand that the reports respecting an deconversation between the Chief Justice and deconversation between the Chief Justice and light Sheriff, to the effect that the law would look latter for the safe return of the prisoners, is interpreted to the safe return of the prisoners, is interpreted to the safe return of the prisoners, is included that the safe return of the prisoners, and the safe return of the prisoners is in the safe return of the prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners and the prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners and the prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners are prisoners.

we understand that the reports respecting an ands historic Courtier Formacia. Courtier formacia.

Formac and the Port.—A letter from Timi, dated history for the association for the association for the self-unit of the prisoners, is in more with language, having been classed the prisoners as rictually discharged—though, of the prisoners as rictually discharged—though, of the prisoner as rictually discharged—though of the p

our courts is maintained, a riot any where e'se may be punished; but if riots put down our courts, there is

The third of the above resolutions we do not under stand. To what "class of citizens" does it refer? If to the colored people, we are not aware that any such attempts have been made. If to certain "la-dies," who are said to have scokled in the Courthouse-we think they might have found a more suimthe place, as well as a more aniable employment than that ascribed to them. Certain very current non sense about "female influence" has flattered some women out of nearly all their sense of propriety.

The slaves have gone to St. Johns, N. B. It is said that they were carried there against their will; but, we presume, incorrectly.

THE IRISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Bosto published "An Address to their countrymen in America," which we hope will be extensively perus-

ed. The officers of the Society are, William P. Mc Kay, President; Patrick A O'Neil, John Scarlet, Vice Presidents; Stephen J. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary; James D. Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary; James Smith, Treasurer; James B. Clinton, James Campbell. Uriah Ritchie, Thomas Marshal, John F. Carrol Edwin A. Palmer, Directors.

The Methuen Falls Gazette says,

It is natural for those who leave Europe for this land of liberty, for the avowed purpose of ridding themselves of the despotism of their native land, to form high, if not erronsous opinions of the blessings they can freely and unaneconsubly enjoy here. Under impressions of this description, the first object of an emigrant on reaching our shores may be presumed to be to obtain from some one of the princinal men who emigrant on reaching our shores may be presumed to be to obtain from some one of the principal men who have preceded him, such information as may tend to enlighten him on important points concerning his adopted home. An emigrant from Ireland seeks of the Irish advocate in New York, (an advocate too, who has piedged himself to stand by the best interest of Irishmen,) the desired information. The man who is to teach that infatuated emigrant his duty to the United States is Mr. Moore, the editor of the European; and what does Mr. Moore advise him? Why he says that Irishmen are the most abused people in America! that for getting drunk and rioting they are abused by the press and maliciously kidnapped by the police! that such treatment is shameful and should not, tamely, be submitted to! that — keeps the best ly, be submitted to! that _____ keeps the best liquor of an adopted citizen in New York!—It is now high time that conscious riquor of an adopted citizen in New York:—It is now high time that something was done to better the condition of frishmen. Have they no philanthropic friend whose influence is sufficient to enlist a portion of them under the banner of Temperance?

"A Temperate Irish man " requests us to notice these remarks. We know nothing of the character of Moore, or of his paper; but we are sure that whoever needs advice will find a better friend than he is here said to be, by applying to any of the officers of the Irish Temperance Society.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF CT.

The fail vacation of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, will be five weeks, to commence at the time of the anniversary, which will be, the present year, on the 31st day of August. The winter term will of course commence on the 6th day of October. Candidates for admission to this Seminary, must produce satisfactory testimonials that they possess competent talents, and are members in good standing of some Christian church, and that they have been graduated at some college or university, or have otherwise made literary nequisitions, which, as preparatory to theological studies, are substantially equivalent to a liberal education. They must also be examined with reference to their personal piety, and their object in operations.

liberal education. They must also be examined with reference to their personal piety, and their object in pursuing theological studies.

Rooms are furnished for the accommodation of the students in the Seminary building, with all the necessary articles of Counteds, accepting per-cloting, free of the library. Board is obtained in private families from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week. Some aid is afforded by benevolent individuals and associations to indigent students, sufficient, at least, to reduce the price of their board to \$1,00 per week.

Editors of religious newspapers in this and the neighboring States, are requested to insert this notice in their columns.

BENNET TYLES.

BENNET TYLER. East Windsor, August 1, 1836.

Foreign.

Latest dates, London, July 30. Paris, July 2.

France.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as His Majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the Quay, a young man who had placed nimself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Goard, lifted up a cane, in which a pistol barrel had been faced, placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the King.

BOSTON RECORDER.

ALGIERS.—Some very important and sad intelligence has reached Paris to-day from Algiers. Our Arab alies are the subject of this sad news. Two tribes, the one called the Douers, and the other called the Smelas, who are our allies at Algiers, had in the environs of Oran a corps of cavalry with our troops at Tafna. During the absence of their soldiers, the territory belonging to them has been suddenly invaded by an inimical tribe, nan ed the Garrabas, who are devoted partizans of Abdel-Kader. The villages of our allies have been devastated and burnt down. The Garrabas have destroyed the crops, stolen the cattle, carried with them the camels of the Smelas and the Douers, and forced 115 women to follow them, as well as massacred all the men they found in the villages, without the means of defending themselves."

[Le Temps.]

SPAIN.—General Cordova, the Spanish commander in Chief who had proceeded to Madrid, arrived, on his return, at Vittoria on the 19th June, and it was supposed he would speedily commence operations. On the other side, the Carlists have made preparations for an attack upon the Algerine legion of Gen. Bernelle, and were about to bombard Passages, when the French officers interfered. A reinforcement of acting on the defensive, covering a line of considera-ble extent. It is expected that many days cannot pass over without an action of some importance taking

place.
Iriarte, it has said, has obtained some advantage over the Carlists, by causing them a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and taking 50 or 60 prisoners.
In other quarters, especially in Lower Arragon, the Carlists are making great progress. Cabrera obtains successes of more or less moment almost every day, successes of more or less meanent almost every day and he in general uses his advantages with crucity. The authority of the Madrid government appears to be little respected any where, and it is in general neg lected in the tenderest point—that of finance. It the bankrupt condition of the State, the old expedien of borrowing money is again agitated, and England, we understand, is to be favored with propositions of a loan to the amount of eight millions sterling.

Cholera in Italy.—The following is an extract of a letter from Milan, dated the 17th inst:—" Death has been rather on the quick at Venice, and still continues so; insensible the cholera has crept on at Milan, though very few cases have appeared; it rages at Bergamo: at Como, not much."—French paper. Another account speaks of the disease as raging at Milan "with great intensity."

Negro Revolt at Harana .- The Providence Cou ier publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Havana, July 19.

Havana, July 19.

"Yesterday afternoon there was a revolt among the negroes outside of the wall. They fired a Wax Manufactory and killed a Corporal of the Army. They were attacked by the cavalry and were soon put to flight, 6 negroes being killed, and 10 taken prisoners. who will be garroted in a few days. A skirnish also took place between six highway robbers and a party of soldiers, about 20 miles from this city, which resulted in the capture of four of the robbers. One soldier was badly wounded. The prisoners were brought here, and will be served the same as the negroes.

TEXAS .- Accounts have been received, stati that the Mexican government are engaging the assistance of the Indians; that the Cherokees (west of the Mississippi), are already engaged; that the Mexican army in Texas is hindered by want of provisions, &c. from activity; that revolutions had broken out in several provinces, with a prospect of success. It all wants confirmation.

GENERAL GAINES' MOVEMENT.-Extract of letter from the Secretary of War to Major Gen. Games, dated War Department, July 11, 1836.

"I have received and submitted to the President

will have received and submitted to the President your letter of June 7th, together with the report made to you by Capt. Dean.

"I am apprehensive, from the tenor of this report, as well as from your observations, that the frontier has much to fear from the hostilities of the Indian tribes living in Texas. On this subject it is properties all your attention to your instructions previously is used to you, and to say to you that if the conduct of the Indians in Texas threatens the frontier whose defence is entrusted to you, and you consider it necessary, with a view to its protection, to advance as far as Macogloches, you will do so without hesitation. If the authorities of that country cannot prevent bodies of savages from approaching our frontier in arms, the necessary precautionary measures must be taken by you. Thus is the view of the President."

War Department, May 11, 1836.

Sir,—The President is very solicitous that you should act cautiously in carrying into effect your instructions, and do nothing which can compromit the neutral relations of the United States. Your great objects, as I have before stated, are, to defend our frontier, and to fulfil the neutral obligations of the Government. If the Indians are not employed immadiately upon the border, there will be no need of your advancing beyond the territory of the United States. BLACK HAWK.—A letter from Lieutenant B. S. Roberts, ist Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Fort Des Moines, to the Section of the Roberts is prozer. The Moine of Dragoons, commanding at Parks, late Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Parks, late Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Parks well at the Moine of Dragoons, commanding at Parks, late Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Parks well at the Mark Thus and the Moines, to the Section with the Indians of the Late frontier in Advances and in the Marks again become hostile, and has incipated the wampun belt amongst the Western Indians. In the section of the United States, and have been, for the last year, and the Marks and his f

ALGIERS.—Some very important and sad intelligence has reached Paris to-day from Algiers. Our states that two days before, the Agent for the Creek country. A letter of the 8th ult. from Tuskegees, states that two days before, the Agent for the Creek removals sent there, expecting to find all the hostile Indans disarmed and enrolled, and ready to proceed with him, in company with the party from Fort Mitchell; but to his surprise, on entering the camps, he found the Indians still armed, and Gen. Patterson not disposed to disarm them by force. The Indians appeared my lifes to small themselves. Gen. P. westerned my lifes to small themselves. found the Indians still armed, and Gen. Patterson not disposed to disarm them by force. The Indians appeared unwilling to enroll themselves. Gen. P. was then ordered to take a company of mounted men and proceed to their camps to disarm them; but instead of taking decisive measures, at once, he endeaved to persuade them to give up their arms. Some of them consented, and said they would assemble and be disarmed. Gen. P. then withdrew his command, and said the Indians would be in on the following morning. The Agent, however, was of opinion there would be trouble with them, and assured the people they would not come. He immediately started to their camp, when he found a great many had run off, in small parties, and the rest preparing to do so. The Agent at once assembled the Chiefs, and told them that if they did not restrain their people, he would have the troops down upon them, and indiscriminate slaughter would be the consequence. He told them he would remain on the ground until the troops came,—and gave them their choice to pack up and follow him, or take their own way and the consequences. This decided course alarmed them, and they immediately consented. In a short time they were on their way with the Agent.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Renewal of the Creek War.—The New York Star

Renewal of the Creek War .- The New York Star contains extracts from Charleston, S. C. papers of Saturday, which furnish the unpleasant intelligence of with the base closed the war and disbanded the army, while the country is full of hostile savages?

Thom Floorida—We have further particulars of the late action at Micanopy. Capt. Ashly had but fifty men, and was releved by a detachment from the late action at Micanopy. Capt. Ashly had but fifty men, and was releved by a detachment from the late action at Micanopy. Capt. Ashly had but fifty men, and was releved by a detachment from the late action at Micanopy of the late action at Micanopy of the late action at Micanopy. Capt. Ashly had but fifty men, and was releved by a detachment from the late action at Micanopy of the late action at Micanopy. Capt. Ashly had but fifty men, and was releved by a detachment from the late action at Micanopy of the late action at Micanopy of the late action at Micanopy of the late action at Micanopy. Capt. Ashly had but fifty men, and was releved by a detachment from the late action at Micanopy of the late action a

Fight with the Creeks.—On the 25th July, 18 miles below Lumpkins, Capt. Jerrigan, with his command, engaged a body of Indians, killing twenty-five or thirty, with a loss of three men killed and seven wounded. Later accounts shew that Capt. Jerrigan had pursued the Indians to the swamps, on reaching which, the Indians boldly came out, cursed him, and dared him to fight, upon which Jerrigan and his men feil upon them, and a hard battle ensued.—the Indians were soon obliged to retreat, with a loss of forty killed, and as many more taken prisoners. The Indians were, at the last accounts, still in the swamp. Capt. Jerrigan's loss is stated to be five or six killed and eleven wounded. Gen. Sanford has taken the command of the Georgia forces in person, and it is said,

eleven wounded. Gen. Sanford has taken the com-mand of the Georgia forces in person, and it is said, intends to pursue the Indians to the South Keys of Florida, or overtake them.

Gen. Jesup has issued an order directing all the In-dians to be at the emigrating camp by the first of Au-gust. All who are not there by that time will be treated as hostiles.

Demand for Raw Silk.—The demand for raw silk is very great, and for cocoons also. It is thought the demand will not be supplied, by the native production for ten years to coue. The farmer, therefore may have no fear about engaging in the cultivation of the mulberry, and in the feeding of worms.—Ib.

Soft Water.—The Board of Aldermen have decided to day in favor of granting the partition of Benseidel.

Michigan has been the first State to legislate in reference to the act of Congress concerning the Deposites of Public Money. Her Legislature, now in session, has passed an act, which the Governor has approved, authorizing the acceptance and reception of her share of the Deposites to be made under that act. [Nat. Intelligences.]

NOTICES.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONES.
The Twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Board will be held in the City of Hartford, Conn. beginning on the second Wednesday (14th day) of September eart, at ten o'clock A.M. The Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Mass. was, at the last meeting of the Board Walland of the Company of the Board will be held in the City of Hartford, Conn. beginning on the second Wednesday (14th day) of September eart, at ten o'clock A.M. The Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Mass. was, at the last meeting of the Board Rocker & BREWSTER, 42 Washington street, Aug. 12.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONE.

The Twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Board will be held in the City of Hartford, Conn. beginning on the second Wednesday (14th day) of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., The Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Mass. was, at the last meeting of the Board, appointed to preach the annual sermon, and the Rev. Dr. John McDowell of Philadelphia, his substitute, in case of failure. The corporate and honorary members of the Board and the friends of missions generally are respectfully invited to attend the meetings.

DAVID GREENS, Secretaries.

W. J. Armstrong,

DAVID GREENS, Secretaries.

W. J. Armstrong,

The members of Mendon Association are hereby respectfully reminded that their next meeting will be held at the fourse of Rev. Nathaniel Howe of Hopkinton, on Tuesday the 16th of August. 2w. E. SMALLEY, Scribe.

CARDS.

CARDS.

The Subscriber desires to express his gratitude to the Association of Lodies connected with his Society, who, by a donation of Fifty Dollars, recently constituted him an Hourary Member of the American Hond of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He would also acknowledge the receipt of a certificate informing him that, by virtue of a contribution of One-Hundred Dullars from his Congregation, he has been constituted a Director for Life of the American Home Missions at Novicts. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Heat Beadford, July 27, 1856. NATHAN MUNROK.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Sarah Cook, aged 65—Mrs. Meliana, wite of Mr. Hart Davenport, 35.

In Cheisea, Mrs. Damaris F. wife of Mr. John King, 19.

In Waitham, 5th inst. Mrs. Mary E. wife of Theodore I. South Bedham, July 27th, Miss Rene Dunn, daughter of Elijah Bolland, 21 protes.

In Braintree, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Daniel Haskell, 35.

In Derrifeld, Solomon Williams, Eaq. one of its most intelligent and valued citizens.

Drowned, in Gratten, N. H. July 4th, two uncommonly promising youths, most of Mr. Collins Hoyt, one shout 10, the other about 19 years of age.

In Johnston, R. L. Capt, Caleb Remington, an officer of the revolution, 90.

In Easton, Washington Co. N. Y. 19th June last, after a protracted and painful filtness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Sucan, wite of Allen Cornell, Eq., in the 59th year of her see.

In New Orleans, 18th ull, after a very short illness. Thomas Savage, E. o. do. do. compend. 5 vols.

Pandade Treatment of the Sucan Suc In Johnston, R. I. Capt. Caleb Remington, an officer of the revolution, 90.

In Eastern, Washington Co. N. Y. 29th June last, after a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with Utrisition resignation, Mrs. Susan, wite of Allen Cornell, Esq. Rosen in the 59th seer of ther age, and the cornell, Esq. Rosen in the Swive, Esq. of this city, 50, long known as a merselman in Havana, where he had passed the greater part of this life.

Shies

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

TMIE Fail Term will commence on Wednesday the 7th day of September, and will continue 11 weeks. Tuition \$3.50 per quarter \$1.00 in addition for French. Several lade can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal, where they will be under his constant care.

Age, 12.

Areade High School for Young Ladies, Joy's Buildings, Boston.

THE Ensuing Term of this Institution will commence Rept. 7th.

G. H. EATON, Principal.

4w. 4wg. 12.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TEICHERS CLASS.

COURSE of Lectures, designed to explain and illustrate the Peninlogism System of traching the elements of Vocal Music, will be given at the Obeon, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and be continued daily for eight or ten days. The instruction will be given particularly adapted to Teachers, or to those who have already a knowledge of Music, and who wish to become Teachers.

Tickets of industrian to be obtained, at \$5 each, at the Bookstore of Westers. Perkins & Marvin, Members of the class of 1534 and 1535 admitted fire.

[GEO. W. GORIDON, See'y Boston Acad. Music. 12-2w.

Valuable Stock of Books at Auction.

Valuable Stock of Books at Auction.

On Wednesday, 24th instant,

WILL be Sold at No. 5 Corphil, lately occupied by

Wm. Peirce, the entire Stock of said Store, consisting of an extensive assortment of Books in the various
departments of Literature, particularly Theological.—Clergomen, Theological Students and others, will find this a
favorable opportunity to replemish their Libraries. Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Monday previous to

the day of Sale.

REMOVAL.

HE Depositors of the Mass. S. S. Society is removed to No. 13 Cortholit, two doors from the Tract. Destroy, where a good supply of Subtant School Books be found as usual. The Society has just stereotyped ager isses in the Shorter Carechism, and will be for sale (sw days. Also, executible Secretary of Secretary Carechism).

BAPTISTS IN AMERICA.

THE Baptists in America; A Narrative the Deputation from the Baptist Union in England to the University of the Baptist Union in England to the University of the University of the University of the University of the Ballicut, Say Washington street.

AINCOLN, 59 Washington street.

BIBLICUAL REPOSITORY. A few copies of the Biblists Repository, 6 vols. Also, One Sett Rees' Envelopedia, 47 vols.

GODWIN ON ATHEISM. Lectures on the Atheistic Controvers; delivered at Sion. Chapel, Bradford, Vorkshire. By Rev. B. Godwin, D. D. With an appendix to the American edition—2d edition—price reduced to 75 cts.

Aug. 12

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN ! -- 3d Edition. ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?—.3d Edition.

***IJST Published, Are you a Christian? or, Aid to Belf.

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Aug. 12.

D. K. HITCH: OCK, 9 Corphill.

р. к. питенсоск,

By Win, A. Brewer, Author of *Letters on Sabham Schunds.*

The object of this work is to set forth to poung men especially, a mode of revenue into more rational to fixed than many of the numerous plans that are devised for the occupation of their letime hours, and one which may brown the figeratty removative to society, by the diffusive influence upon the intellices and the hearts of the people. Also, DEAF MITTES; their, a collection of valuable papers respecting she past and present mode of their education, both in this country and Europe; interspersed with interesting anecdote. The whole compiled by Edwin J. Mann, late poul of the Historical Asylugs for the Deat and Domis, Orders solicited.

to the public the largest assortment of Theological works to be found in this country. Among them we the foliaming:

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Jup. 12.

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G. & CO. have been for many years engaged in the publication of School Books, prepared by the most eminent and successful instructers. They respectfully ask the attention of teachers, achool committees, and all others interested in the instruction of the young, to the list given below.

re interested in the instruction of the young, to the list giren below.

COLBURN'S FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC.
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COLBURN'S ALGEBRA.

The First Lessons in Arithmetic was first published in 1826, and now ithstanding the numerous imitations that have been made of it, its sale has steadily increased to the present time. It has been introduced into most of the public and private achools throughout the Union.
It cannot be necessary to give recommendations to works so long and favorably known to the public as Mr. Colburn's. We have, however, extured to add the testimony to their merits, of T. Sherwin, Eq., instructor of the High School in this city, it is on extinct from his address delivered before the American Institute, at their meeting in this city, "Of the works which have served to introduce a better nethod of studying mathematics, are the Cambridge course, constants translated from the French, and Colburn's

will a search in which a plated at the date of the part of the American specialism will be a case, in which a plated from either of the active will be become an object of the American specialism will be a considered the controlling price in the American specialism will be a considered to the active will be become an object of the American specialism will be a considered to the active will be become an object of the American specialism will be a considered to the active will be a considered to the construction of the active will be a considered to the active will be a co

yet nau. After going half way through the book they were astonished with themselves."—26th Annual Report of the An. Board of Foresan Missions, p. 143.

COLBURN'S LESSONS in Rending and Grammer. In. Four Parts. This work is intended for children, as soon as they are able to read and spell easy words. It will be well to use some primer before it. But this is suitable for the first leasons in reading.

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BUILDINGS AND BUILDING LOTS.

WILL be sold at Auction, August 24th, at 4 o' clock

V. P. M. Four House Lors, contiguous to the Abbat

Female Academy, on the south-westerly side of the roadleading from the South Mecriciphouse to Phillips Academy
and the Theological Seminary, about 40 rods from the Andover and Witnington Rati-road, and about 80 rods from
the Depot.—Said Lots are 62 teet front, and 130 keet deep.

The Subscriber offers likewise at private saie, the Manstos House and out-buildings of the late Samuel Abbot,

Esq. with about 13 acres of Land, near the South Meetinghouse—divided by the road leading from Andover to Lowcil, and by said Rail-Road A flue opportunity is here ofered to Gentlemen wishing a country residence or an eligible situation for the education of children, male or femode.—This extate is distant from Boston about one bayer's
tracted on the Rail-Road, will be sold with a part or the
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The subscriber likewise offers at private saie, a commodious Ductline-House and Out-Suirdings, standing within
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rom the Rail-Road, and near the Depor, with about 2 ocras

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here, the deception practic ic, by the pretence that De atry. Whether this deceptor rely another instance of the h we know not. The decep Cox also complains, that his

y seen. He regards him, who to the London Patriot, is a thy to be met in public & nit, traced in His Work Experimental Guides, By Roby Chapel. New York, D. Appp. 301, 18mo. For sale by

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Who enforces the necessary the Spirit, without at the sme aring the unregenerate, that is grace, and certainly forthcon?" This is, indeed, happiy scale: but still, the improved the tone of public improved the tone of public states. scale: but still, the improved to improved the tone of public. The delaying and the andermain "at ease in Zion," by eir want of the Spirit, or from a influences. Now, although ating this subject which would es, still the number of them the character of the rest charge an should not have it in his atc, or suspect, that he cannot This, however, he will prefit he Spirit is oftener presented This, however, he will profit the Spirit is oftener presented ponce; than as a work of love. It of grace "will not cure him; grace, not sovering favor, in the it expression, but favoritins; is the Spirit rather as a nighty ting arbitrarily, than as a goal bitations of men, and for ever. Take any man who is laking not try him upon this point, Take any man who is limited and try him upon this point, is not as the Dove of love, hower, he is resisting the Holy so the think that he is atanding ove, and a hand fell of grace, the blieve that the Spirit loves have some idea that the Holy him in the way of shruing, him; but nothing is further the idea of the Spirit designing im. The Saviour knew that in. The Saviour knew that an;" and, therefore, he calls orld to "what the Spirk and

orld to "what the Spirit and at whoever had was eer to themselves both the product to the churches. This viscending the love of the Spirit curing attention to His impassaid to the churches in the care, and kindness, and ter towards them, and so like breathings or hearings of his

breathings or bearings of his he apocalyptic epistes were very suspicion of parishty. on is addressed to a specified , all of them are re-addressed that hath an ear, let his hear the churches." ERLY REGISTER.—The work for August are as fol-saident Porter, with his life-France, containing the fel-history of the University of tion in 1792, A view of the speed during the Republic established under the En-during the Restoration, and Revolution of July, 1830; estion: Normal Schools for during the Restoration, 1830; Revolution of July, 1830; action; Normal Schools for soins and Institutions; co-the preparation of Profes-lation; Academies of Ain,

POETRY.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Suggested by attending the services at Bowdoin St Church, July 3d, 1836. It was a day of rest. The bell had tolled.

With slow and solemn tread, the people came Into the house of God. With symphony The organ broke the stillness of the morn, To calm the mind, and raise the thoughts to heaven As if impelled by impulse from above, The choir, with one accord, arose, and sang Ascriptions of high praise to Israel's God, "Who had redeemed and visited his people. How beautiful the scene, when parent's bring, With grateful hearts, the children of their love, To introduce them to the bouse of prayer. And give them up to God! This offering now Was freely made at the baptismal font, And all was still, save when the pastor's voice Announced an infant's name, and placed the seal Of ' Father, Son and Holy Ghost,' upon its quiet brow So Lydia, and the saints of other days Were wont to bring their households to the Lord. The traits of those who bear the Christian's name, Were there unfolded by the man of God; Their views of duty, zeal in doing good, Peculiar aims, and self-denial's here, With all their glorious hopes of future bliss, He faithfully portrayed. Then closed the prayer: And round the altar stood a numerous band Of youth, with tunid heart and faltering step, Of manhood firm, with strong and vigorous tread, And hoary age, with calm and steady aim, All bowed before the Lord, to own the bond And claim the hopes of covenanted love. Their vows were heard on high; and sooner far The mother shall forget her tender charge, Than Jesus fail to own and save the souls Who on his name believe .-Oh! if the holy ever from the skies Descend on joyful wing to this dark world, And heavenly bliss in earthly service find, "Tis when they hover o'er the sacred place

Where sinners come, subdued by grace divine

To own allegiance to the King of heaven.

And join the people of the living God!

---- Around the sacramental board Had come, with tearful eye and broken heart, And trembling hope, and consecrated life, The humble band, for fellowship divine. The shepherd to his flock had just proclaimed The "love of Jesus" -spoken of such love, As earthly sympathy has never known; Of grace, eternal, infinite, intent To work redemption for a ruined world! They took the pledges of his dying love. The stains of guilt, the fears of future wrath. The smitten conscience, and the life of sin, Were all remembered. They remembered too The Saviour's night of sorrow, when alone He wrestled in the garden. The sad scenes Of calvary, the cross, the crown of thorns, The pierced side, the dving agonies, The darkness of the tomb !-By faith they saw him rise. From Olivet, Again in triumph witnessed his ascent. And then they caught a glimpse within the vail, His dazzling throne, the glorious hosts of heaven, Their palms of victory, their immortal crowns, Their harps of gold, in raptured vision saw! In heavenly strains they heard the ransomed sing, " Jesus the Lan.b is worthy to receive Thanksgiving, glory, everlasting praise, Who his own life for our salvation paid, And made us kings and priests forever more." P.

Travels.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. XXIII. Health of England.

My first and my last impressions of England were, that the people are considerably more robust and healthy, than we are. I know, in-deed, that their full habit and ruddy appearrobust and deed, that their full habit and rudgy appeared deed, that their full habit and rudgy appearance have been ascribed by some, to the enormous quantity of beer which they drink. It is, they tell us, rather the bloaded counterfeit of they tell us, rather the bloaded counterfeit of they tell us, rather the bloaded counterfeit of they tell us, rather they be reality, which we see. This health, than the reality, which we see. This may be true to some extent—for I have no doubt that strong beer, like other intoxicating drinks, is exceedingly deleterious in its effects upon the human constitution; and that it imparts to those who use it freely, a great deal more morbid fat and rotundity, than solid muscle. Still I am convinced, that higher and better health is enjoyed in England, and in Scottand and Ireland too, than in the United States. Life is longer, as the bills of mortality shownot than in New England—but than the average, in our country at large. If they had no

special beliance in the body. As all support of the first of the body. The support of the support of the body. The support of the body. The support of the support of the body. The support of the suppor

England are so mild, that the fields are always green, and the frost sometimes scarcely penetrates the ground at all. Now it seems to me that such a climate must be more healthy than one which, like ours, ranges from thirty or forty degrees below zero, to ninety-five or a hundred above; and where the changes are so great and wher

and sudden, as we often experience.

Another cause to which I was led to ascribe the high health which the English, particularly females and children, seem to enjoy, is their being so much abroad, and taking so much ex-ercise in the open air. Our method of impris-oning children to prevent their taking cold, and soiling their white frocks and white faces, would astonish them. Infants, as I was assured, are carried out into the gardens and pleasure-grounds, when they are but a few days old, to inhale the fresh breezes and invigorate their constitutions. You will every where, in town and country, see iturses, (and among the lower classes,) mothers abroad, at all hours, with their babes in their arms, and the little ones that can walk gamboling by their side. To be sure, these children are what some of our mothers would call vulgarly chubby and rude, perhaps, but then they are healthy, and, so far would astonish them. Infants, as I was assur perhaps, but then they are healthy, and, so far as physical education is concerned, what can be so important as this?

be so important as this?
Riding on horse-back is one of the favorite exercises of the ladies in England; but not so much so as walking. What would our wives and daughters think of walking out five or six niles in an afternoon, for the pleasure of it, and then back in the control of the present the control of the favorite exercises of the fav miles in an afternoon, for the pleasure of it, and then back in the evening? But they do it with the greatest ease imaginable. To give you an example: When I was spending a day in Nottingham, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert very poin Nothingham, the Rev. Mr. Gibert Very po-hitely invited me to take a pedestrian excursion with his family, to Clifton Grove, five miles off. Mrs. G., a sister of Jane Taylor, and three daughters, I think, as well as four sons, were to be of the party. I of course could not decline, on account of the distance, had I been so disposed. We left N. as soon as dinner was over, and having, after a delightful ramble upon the banks of the Trent, refreshed ourselves at one of the cottages of the Grove, the question came up, as the sun was nearly down, whether we should venture by the most direct route, or by crossing the river, make a circuit, of a mile or two, for the sake of getting a finer view of the country. I freely confess, that could I have given my vote under less gallant circumstances given my vote under less gallant circumstances, it would have been in favor of the shortest road—for how, and when were we to get back? But as Mrs. G. and the young ladies seemed quite inclined to prolong the excursion, I yielded with as good a grace as I could. Our late return was so weary to myself, that I felt some solicitude about Mrs. G. and her daughters, which I manifested by inquiring of her so next. which I manifested by inquiring of her son next morning, as I left at too early an hour to call and see them. He assured me that they were quite well, and that the ramble which we had taken was a favorite walk of the family, when they were all at home and at a leisure. Can it le doubted, that such a habit early formed, and long continued, would greatly promote the health of a family any where? Another reason, I am persuaded, why the

females of the higher classes in England are more healthy than the same classes in this country is, that they guard themselves better when they go out in unfavorable weather. So far as I could judge, they seldom promenade the streets in London and other large towns for the sake of display. This slippers and light fashionable dresses, tripping along over wet pavements, you will seldom see. Nearly all the respectable ladies you meet, appear to be as warmly clad, and as well guarded against all atmospheric exposures, as the men. Can any hody doubt, that there is in some parts of our own country, a great annual waste of health and life, occasioned by such exposures? How more healthy than the same classes in this coown country, a great annual waste of health and life, occasioned by such exposures? How many are now in their graves, who by suitable care, might have lived to adorn and bless the and how many more, under the smiling, but in-exorable sway of fashion, are gaily gliding in muslin and prunella, down to the chambers of

Again: there is less nervous and mental exto the difference of circumstances; and this may be the principal cause of the better health which is enjoyed there than here. There, every thing, almost, has long since found its level and its limits. All the forms of business are settled and fixed. All the professions are full. All the land is possessed. All the stimulants to industry and enterprise have been applied. There

is very little that is new and exciting in any of the great departments of human enterprise. But with us, nothing is settled. Every thing is on the advance. We have a rich and boundis on the advance. We have a rich and bound-less country, yet to be possessed. Its inex-haustible resources are just beginning to be de-veloped. A thousand new channels of enter-prise are opened every year. There is room enough, for all, to turn their industry and skill to the very best account; and the natural con-

of hasty and ravenous deglutition?

of hasty and ravenous deglutition?

At any rate, I nover heard an Englishman complain of it; and I hardly ever saw one that looked as if he had it, though I dare say there are dispeties, among our kinsfolk, in the parent land. One thing is certain, they enjoy their meals much longer and better than we do. However busy they may have been in the early part of the day, when the dinner hour arrives, they seem to dismiss all ears and to yield them. they seem to dismiss all care, and to yield them selves to the gratification of a healthful appetite, and the pleasures of cheerful conversation Thus the hour passes insensibly away—and how much more refreshing to body and mind must such a meal be, than one taken in silence and in haste! I do not mean to say, that this is universal abroad, nor that there is nothing like it at home; but so far as my opportunities to observe crable me to judge, there is, if you except the lowest class in England, nearly twice as much time devoted to meals there, as we allow ourselves in this country; and I have no doubt, as I have already remarked, that this accounts, in part, for the more vigorous and ruddy health which is enjoyed there than here. Yours sincerely.

Education.

BROOKFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor,—Having recently spent a few days in the pleasant and quiet village of West Brookfield, and having while there enjoyed the satisfaction of attending the quarterly examina-tion of the Female Seminary in that place, un-der the superintendence of Mrs. Wheelock, as-sisted by Misses Hale and Davis, I desire to express a few words in opinion of the charac-ter of this school. The pupils were examine in Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Mora Philosophy, &c. &c., in the presence of a large audience, assembled from that and the adjoining towns, all of whom appeared highly gratified with the promptness and accuracy exhibited by the several classes in their respective examinations. It is difficult to discriminate in which of the branches they excelled, when all which of the branches they excelled, when all the performances were so good. I would men-tion, however, the exercises in Arithmetic on the black-board, as excelling any thing I ever before witnessed. They discovered an accura-cy and expertness which plainly indicated the thoroughness in which they had been taught and that they fully understood the subject. I have written thus much, Mr. Editor, not to bestow unuscrited raise, but to bring the San

I have written thus much, Mr. Editor, not te bestow immerited praise, but to bring this Sem-inary more into the notice of parents who may be seeking a suitable school for their daughters. There are about sixty young ladies attending the school, and I think that if its merits were sufficiently known, the number would be at least doubled. Most of the scholars are under the immediate supervision of the teachers while out of the school, and great care is taken to correct and improve their manners, while they are surrounded by an excellent moral and religious influence.

ligious influence,
If the friends of this Seminary could partake a If the friends of this Seminary could partake a little more of the spirit and enterprise with which its teachers seem to be inspired, I am inclined to think it would soon become one of the most flourishing schools in the Commonwealth. The location is excellent. The stages from Boston pass and repass every day, (Sunday excepted) which renders it very easy of access. Board and tuition reasonable.

W. N. **Boston, Aug. 5, 1836**.

From the Foreign Quarterly Review.

Notwithstanding the accusations of the interral journals, (says M. Valery.) the absolute government of Austria is not fond of darkness. The Austrian empire is one of the countries of Europe in which popular education is encouraged—p. 155. M. Dupin had already acknowledged this in 1827, in his Forces productrices de la France; but M. Vallery has been the first to make known the application of the Austrian system of universal education to Lom-Austrian system of universal education to Lombardy. None of the travellers who have preceded him, seem to have noticed the subject. The Austrian system of popular education resembles in its main features that of the Prusian States, which has been so fully described in Vision Control of the Prusian States, which has been so fully described in Vision Control of the Prusian States. gembles in its main features that of the Prussian States, which has been so fully described by Victor Cousin, in his excellent "Report on the State of Public Instruction in Prussian."

There are two classes of elementary schools in Lombardy, minor and upper ones. The minor elementary schools are established in every commune or village, and, where the commune is too small or too poor, two are united for the purpose of supporting one school between them. The school is supported at the expense of the commune, which, however, if poor, is assisted by the treasury. The schoolmasters have a fixed salary of from 250 to 400 Austrian livres. They must have attended the lessons on method or pedagogy in one of the normal schools, and have a certificate that they are qualified for teaching. All children from the age of six to twelve of each commune or parish, are obliged to attend the schools unless prevented by illness. The rector and the inspector of the diagrae, so the commune of the schools unless prevented by illness. The rector and the inspector of the diagrae, and the schools unless prevented by illness. The rector and the inspector of the diagrae, so the commune of the schools unless prevented by illness. The rector and the inspector of the diagrae, and the content of the classics of the schools unless prevented by illness. The rector and the inspector of the diagrae, and the content of the content of the content of the diagrae, and the content of the content of

to have entered into their part of the task with

to have entered into their part of the task with sincerity and zeal.

The elementary schools were first established in 1821, and the minor or communal ones in the following year. In ten years afterwards, 1832, there were nine provinces of Lombardy containing 2,233 communes, 2,836,boy's schools attended by 112,127 pupils, and 1,199 girls' schools attended by 54,640 pupils, to which add those children who are taught in the private schools, in holiday schools, asylums, and other charitable establishments, they make together about 189,000 children both sexes, between six and twelve years of age, receiving instructions and twelve years of age, receiving instructions at a time, out of a population of 2,379,000 in-habitants. The expense of the elementary schools amounted for 1832, to about 3,825,000 livers, of which two thirds are defrayed by the livers, of which two thirds are defrayed by the treasury, and one-third by the communes. It was calculated that more than half a million of pupils, or nearly one-fourth of the existing population, had received their education at the schools from their first institution. Of the Venetian provinces, which have a population of 1,900,000, we have not seen the returns later than the year 1826, when there were 1,402 schools attended by 62,341 children. The number of course must have increased in proportion her of course must have increased in propor-tion, since "Ten or twelve years ago," says Aporti, "there were hardly any mistresses in Lombardy qualified to keep girls' schools, except in the monasteries, whereas now there are 1,100 well qualified school mistresses." The impulse being thus given, infant schools have been established, as well as holiday schools, and schools of industry for artisans in various towns. In the province of Cremona alone, there were, in 1833, fifty-nine holiday schools, many of which were attended by grown up persons who had the advantage of elementary education. An account of the schools of the city of Milan is given by Sacchian in his Quadlo Statistico degli Institute di publica beneficenza di Milano

This account we suppose to be rather too favorable. See "Travels in Europe, from the Note Rook of our Correspondent," next week .- ED. RECORDER.

After all the legacies of Mr. Madison shall have been paid, a balance of \$100,000 will be remaining, which by his will is the property of his widow.

Governor Eaton, Minister to Spain, and suite, arrive ed in New York last week, and have taken lodgings

CARDS.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Fifty Dollars, to constitute him a Director for Life of the American Tract Society, from the members of his Society, also, from the awne some, Therty Dollars, to constitute him a Member for life of the American Season's Friend Society.

M. G. Paart. Ward, August 3, 1836.

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL.

THE Next Term of this School will commence on the first day of September. The number of populs is strictly limited to forty. The attention of parents, who are destrous of placing their daughters in a school, where they will enjoy the personal instruction, as well as general superintendance of the Principal, is especially invited to this echoor.

this school.

At the particular request of some of the friends of the school, an Israooccroax Class, consisting of pupils from eight to ten years old, will be formed at the commencement of the first term. of the next term.
Application for admission into either department can be made through the Post Office, or by leaving the name of the pupil with the Principal, at his house No. 28 Beacon street; where also parents can be furnished with a circular containing the plan of calection, terms, 4.5.

Basion, August 5, 1836.

**Read Containing the Plan of Calection, 1876.

**Basion, August 5, 1836.

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th day of Sept. Best, and continue twelve weeks.

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6w. Jug. 5.

GROTON ACADEMY.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.

WHE Seminary long known as the Bloomfield Academy is now offered for safe, and to an individual who uld keep a school of an elevated character, it will be would neep a section of an elevated character, it will be sold on very advantageous terms.

The building is spacious, being about sixty feet front, and thirty-six deep,—three stories, and a baselment above ground, built of brick, in the most substantial manner ground, built of brick, in the most substantial manner ground, built of brick, in the most substantial manner ground, built of brick, in the most substantial manner ground, built of brick, and fronts a beautiful green in the centre of the village. Attached to the house there is about an arre of ground, part of which is improved as a garden, with fruit trees, dec.

To persons unexquainted with Bloomfield, it may be necessary to say, that it is a healthy, retired and pleasant village in New Jersey, shout syelve miles from this city, four from the city of Newark, N. J. and about cight miles from Patterson.—easy of access in every direction, and possessing all the subsuringes necessary to reade it a desirable location for a Classical School.

To a person well qualified to conduct such an Institution, the present is an opportunity saidom offered of locating himself so advantageously.

It not disposed of at private sale previous to Wedneady the twelfith day of October next, it will on that day be offered at public auction, by Mesars. Franklin & Jenkins, at their Sairs Room, No. 15 Brond street. For more particular information as to terms, &c. apply to

ed at printers and the printer of th New-York, July 29, 1836. 11w.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term, of tourteen weeks, will commence on Thursday, the tolt of August. The Institution will be open for the reception of both males and females, of good moral character. Instruction will be given by the anne Teachers as during the hast term, and additional assistance will be provided, it is should be needed. Thitton for the term \$4.50. For instruction in French, \$1,00 extra. Indigent young men of piety can have their tuition paid from the funds of the Institution. Persons wishing to enter the school will be directed to suitable boarding places upon application to the ambasisher.

Pembroke, N. H. July 29, 1836. Sw.*

GOULD & NEWMAN, Andover,

GOULD & NEWMAN, Andover,

DROPOSE to Publish, a Philological and Critical Commentary on the Old Texturent, on the basis of Rosentment of the Comment, on the basis of Rosentment of the Comment of the Comment
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recognize the divine origin of the Old Testament Scriptures
and their prophetic application; and the best critical viters, socient and modern, will be consulted and employed
in its compilation.

ters, accreat and modern, will be consulted and employed in its complication.

The first part published will be on the Pearlys, making an octave volume of about 600 pages:—to be followed by the Penfatesca and Jasiah, each making a volume of about te same size. Prof. Stowe is now on his way to Europe, for the pur-Prof. Stowe is now on his way to Europe, or the purpose of collecting a Library for the Institution with which he is connected, and will commence his labors on the Commentury immediately after his return.

G. A. N. also will put to press immediately. The Four Gaspeia, with Preliminary Dissertations and Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by George Campbell, D. D. To be printed from the last London Edition.

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THE JEWISH INTELLIGENCE TO CONTENTS.—I. History of the Jews, particularly since the present deporation. It Origin, Dispersion and future Restoration of the Ten Tribes. III. Jewish Anti-quittes. IV. Modera Judaism. V. History of the Origin and Progress of Christian Efforts to promote the Conversion of the Jews since the year 1400. VI. Correspondence with Missionaries amongst the Jews. VII. Narratives of converted Jews.

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No. 34--Vol. XXI

Travel

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Did you see the king of 'Did you see the queen?'

Did you see the queen?'

cess Victoria?' 'No.' Yo and Belgium, I believe. Die Philip and Leopold?' 'No-I never saw a king in my life the Atlantic, visit three kingd crowned head any where! ble, all the while you was a stermess of your republican look at them?' 'Neither.—'I thousands, and had they creshould have been glad of it wants to say, when he retacountries, that he saw every the confess, that one object I had sor was, to see William the he happens to wear the Brit supreme executive will of a a grand abstraction; and to imajesty, and entrusted with makes any man worth seei be his talents, his personal private character.

be his talents, his personal private character.

In tille, in idea, and possiment, the king of Great Britan than the president of the Unhas he in reality? Is the roy perative, than that of our own I speak not here of the present the case, but of the execution know that in this country, the arch upon the British thromany to be clothed with dand it is true that, theoretical do no wrong. But in fact, by barriers which he cannot power above the throne, if no by barriers which he cannot power above the throne, if no which he must bow. It resid parliament, or rather, in the No king, since James Second to enter the lists with the Hou By stopping the supplies, the monarch hand and foot at any points his own ministers, with consent of parliament, it is to the supplies of parliament, it is to the work of the private politic official character, he can neither the supplies of the supplies

official character, he can her tory. He must always be, w of the Commons are. When must change. At their bidding his greatest favorites, and put tion of affairs into the hands of tion of affairs into the hands of in whom, perhaps, he has no may dismiss as many cabinets and he may send the refractory to their constituents, wheneve or his caprice, may dictate su the royal prerogative; but he prevent their being returned. And however he may prolong the end, he must yield. It is at the monarchy itself, that no ca the seals, in opposition to the wons house of parliament.

Butto return from this digresfrom London to Windsor, to so from the perhaps of the seals.

from London to Windsor, to se the parks, and, perhaps, the kir ensign, which floated above the he was there; but how should he was there; but how should walked upon the terrace, and as tlements, that any such curiosity have been gratified by his appeal, the Subbath in Windsor, and wy would review his guards, as usu at ten o'clock, in front of the near my lodgings. Should I ste how the king of a great Chrispears on the parade ground, whe ringing for religious services? cle! What a startling defiance the King of kings, Remember the to keep it holy. What an examinfluence to emanate from the and flow down upon all classes I might have seen it, and who in ever have known that I gratified at the expense of my religion? would have known it—heaven wo it; and the great day would have from the great day would have form and undoubtedly at the great would undoubtedly at the great is seen to the services is seen to see the chance let king. He would undoubtedly at

There was still one chance let king. He would undoubtedly at ing service in St. George's chape was a point, in which curiosity might meet and coincide. But arose. I had endeavored to train to be honest, and speak out frat casions, abroad, as well as at hom in Windsor, under the deep and cofthe Establishment, a small luder I could not attend both. While ticular attachment to the Epise worship, I esteem it a privilege to when I cannot find a place to we own denomination. But here different. I could go to St. Geo lifferent. I could go to St. (

when I cannot find a place to we own denomination. But here different. I could go to St. Geo the liturgy and see the king. O the Congregational chapel, and more simple forms, which I gromust make my election; and as decided in the matter, I went to chapel. My respected brother Dr. Codman, did the same; at doubt, we both enjoyed the Sabb if we had gone to St. George's, whole royal family. The only experienced, was from the king's adiers, who for some little time street through which we wish their return from the review to The English Nobility My letters of introduction did at all acquainted with the Brothing, however, was more comeet the equipages of lords a marquises, in the parks and fash at the west end of London; and I rable number of these ti led per rious public occasions. It is, I extremely difficult for an Amelimited opportunities, to form a cof this class of the British nation as extremely absurd and ridicult in any country, should be born le should as soon think of their bein malicians, linguists or moral phile see a lord, or an earl, 'mewling the nurse's arms,' would be quitted ur republican gravity to sustain is, 'start fair.' Let every man to rise to the highest stations, if's hore we can have of 'nadure's better; but away with your worn to rise to the highest stations, if hore we can have of 'nadure's better; but away with your worn ments and qualify themseve helm of state. We want no show which shine every night heavens—no titles, but those which wears.

These are sentiments which I they were institled in the contraction of the state.

These are sentiments which I These are sentiments which I They were instilled into my mi how early, and I hope they will me We want no royal nor aristoc power. We are all peers—we me cra; and may none of the feadathe old world ever be imported it try, to dazzle our eyes, and cheatfree institutions.